# The Weekly Post.

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### TWO SCHOOLBOYS.

Two schoolboys on their way to school
I day by day was meeting,
Yet tho' I met them day by day,
We each and all pursued our way,—
Nor changed a friendly greeting.

At last I got to nod and smile,
To smile they, too, were willing;
And then I used to stop an I stand,
And often shake them by the hand
And sometimes tip a shilling,—

Till it became a daily treat
To meet these morning scholars;
I loved to see their merry looks,
Tho' schoolward bound, with bag of books,
Bright cheeks, and saining collars.

Soon came the Summer holidays,
And when they were half over,
I took a trip to Germany,
And three months passed away ere I
Recrossed the Straits of Dover.

Again I took that old, old walk—
What time the leaves were yellow,
The Autumn day was very still—
Just at the bottom of the hill
I met *one* little fellow.

He hailed me with a joyful cry
Of joyfulest delectation;
I laughed to see him laughing so.—
"But where's our friend?" "What! don't you know?
He died in the vacation."

How was it that I turned aside,
With rough, abruptest bearing?
No mater: on the instant I
Turned off, nor even said "Good-bye,"
And left the youngster staring.

—*The Spectator*

### VISITED BY A GHOST.

**A Promise Made in Life Kept After Death—What the Spirit Said.**

[From the Baltimore American.]

"Did you ever see a ghost?"

"No."

"Did you ever see any one who had seen a ghost?"

"I can't say that I ever did," the reporter replied.

Whereupon the gentleman said that in the person of one of the officers of the city Goverument could be seen one who had once had a veritable interview with a spirit from the other world. The reporter visited the gentleman.

"Yes, sir," he said to the reporter, "it is the truth. I did once see a ghost, or have an interview with a spirit. At least, I think I did. I may have been dreaming; I don't know. But it was a most remarkable, a most inexplicable dream—what you might call a prophetic dream, that was fulfilled in every detail in a most extraordinary manner. And I don't think it was a dream.

"It was at the time of the war. I was on the Confederate side in the war, a soldier in the First Maryland Cavalry. In the same company with me was a gentleman from California, whom you may call Copleston. I'd rather you wouldn't publish his real name. He was a splendid fellow, and before long we became very intimate, and gradually grew to be most devoted friends. He was the bravest of men, but at the same time unusually warm-hearted and affectionate, and our affection for each other was something unusual among men.

"One day we were together in a pretty hot fight near Greenland Gap, Hardy county, Va., during Gen. Wm. E. Jones's raid, and, as we had no artillery with us, our regiment was dismounted and detailed to storm a church in which a body of the enemy had entrenched themselves. It was a nasty piece of work, and the prospects were slim of getting back alive. As we went at it Copleston turned to me and said: 'Look here, old fellow, let's promise each other that if one of us is killed without a chance to say good-by, he will come again to see the other, if such a thing is possible.' I understood him and promised. We got off this time without much damage, but it was understood between us that the agreement was lasting.

"Not long after this we were separated. He was sent off with a detail for scouting work upon the Mississippi, and before he got back I was captured by Averill at Moorfield, after the Chambersburg raid. They sent me to Camp Chase, near Columbia, Ohio, and here I lay for a long time with fifteen or twenty thousand other prisoners, hearing little or nothing of the men on the other side of the Potomac, and then only from the new prisoners when they were brought into camp. Of Copleston we heard nothing at all.

"In Camp Chase we lived in big barracks, about 300 men in a barrack. In the one in which I was most of the men were Marylanders of our own command. We slept in bunks around the rooms, and the room was heated by three big stoves. One night I was sitting by the stove nearest the door, thinking. It was late, and all the othere were in their bunks asleep. I sat there alone for some time, looking at the fire and lost in thought. Suddenly I felt impelled to look up, and there, just in front of me, on the other side of the stove and between it and the door, stood Copleston."

"Were you alarmed at all?"

"No, I was not alarmed, only greatly surprised. There was nothing to alarm. It was only Copleston, dressed in the same gray suit and black felt hat. I thought of course, at the instant, that somehow he had been captured and brought a prisoner to the camp, and had only just learned where I was. I exclaimed, 'Why, Copleston when were you brought in?' and tried to rise up and shake hands with him. I could not move.

"Copleston looked at me sadly for a moment and then said, 'No I was not brought here; don't you remember our agreement?'

"Great heavens!" I exclaimed, 'were you——?"

"'Yes,' he said, 'I was killed to-day.'" He then went on and told me all about it. One day he and one other of our men were surrounded in a house near Luray, in Page county, Va., by a squad of Federals, and after a little fight, in which Copleston was wounded in the leg, the two were captured and taken into the enemy's camp. They were held for a few days, and were then sentenced to be shot as an act of retaliation for some sins laid at Mosby's door. A sergeant's guard took them into the woods, and with some touch of pity offered to let them run the gauntlet, Indian fashion. The other man accepted this slight chance of escape, but was shot as he ran. Copleston refused to move, and was killed where he sat on the ground.

"All this, sir, I assure you, was told me by this strange visitor. As he finished he said: 'Should there ever be any other occasion for me to see you, I will come,' and then disappeared, not going out by the door, but simply fading away. I was, of course, strongly moved, but shortly after that I retired to my bunk. The next morning I told the men in the mess of the circumstance, and was of course laughed at.

"Three weeks afterward fresh prisoners were brought in from the Army of Virginia, who, with other news, told of Copeston's death, just as I had already heard of it from himself. The men of the mess no longer laughed at my story.

"I do not pretend to explain this at all. I think it can't be explained. I am not superstitious, I think, and, as I said before may have dreamed it, but even then it would be a very strange dream."

### MINNIE WARREN'S FUNERAL.

**Affecting Scenes at the Burial of Little "Huldah Bump."**

[Middleboro (Mass.) dispatch to N. Y. Sun.]

"The funeral services were to begin at 2 o'clock, but long before that so many persons came from Middleboro and adjoinining towns that it was impossible to accommodate more than a small portion of them in the house. Minnie and her husband, Major Newell, better known as General Grant, Jr., have always made the old homestead here their home when not traveling. It is a plain country farmhouse, about two miles from Middleboro Centre, and has been made comfortable for Minnie's parents by Minnie's money. Across the way Tom Thumb's country seat, a pretty French-roofed cottage, stands on a smooth green lawn. Minnie Warren has always been loved by the people who knew her when she was little Huldah Bump, her real name, and many of those who came to the funeral to-day have had personal experiences of her kindness since she became famous and wealthy. Sweet-perfumed flowers, beautifully arranged as harps and wreaths, were brought by these friends, and on a delicate pillow of roses and passion flowers Minnie's head lay in the casket.

"At two o'clock the family assembled in the parlor around the casket. This was of black walnut, covered with blue silk velvet, and was lined with white satin. It was the casket of a child of ten years, but as the friends looked within they saw the little mother with one arm embracing the girl baby, whose face lay nestled close to the mother's bosom. The mother's head was turned to the baby, and the two seemed quietly sleeping. The baby's face was a sweet one, a little dimple remaining in the chin that even death had not taken away. No one looked upon the little mother and her child without weeping. General Tom Thumb sat near the head of the casket, and by him sat his wife, Lavinia Warren. On the other side sat Major Newell, and he made no effort to control his feelings. He wept bitterly, as he has almost without cessation since his wife died. Beside these, Minnie's father and mother and her brothers and sisters, all large men and women, were in the room. They remember Minnie as a daughter and sister, who shared her wealth with them, rather than as a famous little woman. Mrs. P. T. Barnum and Mr. Bleecker and his wife, who have traveled with the Tom Thumb party for fifteen years, were among the chief mourners.

"Soon after two o'clock, the house being uncomfortably filled, and fully a thousand persons on the lawn outside, a chant was sung by a choir, and the Rev. Mr. Dyer made a short prayer. He then spoke of Minnie's kindness and sweetness of disposition. Mrs. Tom Thumb, as she heard her sister's tenderness spoken of fainted, and was carried from the room. There was not a dry eye in the house. After another hymn had been sung, six young ladies, old friends and mates of Minnie, took their places as pall-bearers and then the family looked for the last time upon Minnie's face. General Tom Thumb could not control his grief as he turned from the casket. The doors were then opened and the people passed through the parlor, looking for a few minutes at the faces of the mother and child. It was two hours before the last friend had passed by and the casket closed. Borne by four young men the casket was placed in the hearse; and followed by many carriages taken to the village cemetery. Here, after the benediction, the casket was lowered into the little grave. Many stood near even after the clergyman had dismissed them.

"The death of Minnie Warren will probably end the appearance of the Tom Thumb party. Minnie's death was undoubtedly caused by her maternal love. Had she listened to the advice of the physician sooner, her own life might have been saved, although her child would have been lost to her. But she would not, until it was too late. During her sickness she seemed to think of nothing but the baby that she soon hoped to fold to her bosom.

"'I shall live,' she said to her sister, Mrs. Southworth; and after her baby was born she said with a smile. 'I knew I should live; take me and rock me.' The sister took Minnie in her arms, as she would an infant, and rocked her. 'Don't cry,' said Minnie, 'I shall live through it.' Then, after a little, she said, 'Rock me on the other side, sister.' Mrs. Southworth did so, and Minnie was quiet a little while. At length she said with a sigh, 'I don't know whether I shall get through after all. Please put me on the bed, I feel very badly: I am afraid I can't live through it.' The sister put her tenderly on the bed. In a few minutes, without another word and with only a gentle sigh, Minnie died three hours after her baby was born. The baby was a beautiful child, robust, and weighed just one seventh of Minnie's weight, six pounds."

### What a Grand Master Could Not Do.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

Here is something taken from the address of Grand Master Luse of Iowa:

Statement.—We have an entered apprentice Mason in our lodge who is a splendid business man, a good citizen, wealthy and a number one fellow, but it is impossible for him to learn the lectures and stand the required examination.

Query—Can't you, as Grand Master, grant us a dispensation authorizing us to confer the other degrees upon him, waiving the examinations?

Answer—The Grand Master has power to do almost anything except to furnish brains for candidates, and he might do that if he had them to spare.

### THE BACKBITER.

There's some one living in this town,
(Mayhe you know her name,
And maybe should I write it down,
Your own might prove the same),
Who, when you say "He's good," will cry,
"Indeed! you think that's true;
"But," very confidentially,
"You wouldn't if you knew."

One says: "What pretty girl goes by?"
"Oh, horror! you don't think
So!—since we're you and I,
I'll say, her parents drink,
And she—well, I won't tell it out,
Thou I've no doubt 'tis true,
You think she's nice and pretty, but
You wouldn't if you knew."

If one sings sweetly, "How she flats!"
If dressed in taste, "What style!"
Supremely "vulgar," all her hats,
Her dresses simply "vile"
And when good Deacon Bugbee failed
(A noble man, and true,)
She said, when we his lot bewailed,
"You wouldn't if you knew."

Let those admire and love who can
This malice-breathing dame,
Who seems to think a prosperous man
Must surely be to blame;
That beauty is a mark of sin;
That goodness must be crime,
She sees but thieves and rascals in
The heroes of the time.

Sometimes she doesn't hesitate
To tell us what she knows,
And in nine cases out of eight,
A lie is all she shows,
For virtue's sake I hope to find
One good old doctrine true,
Some heat for such I should not mind,
You wouldn't—if you knew.

### TOMB OF SHAKESPEARE.

**A Visit to the World's Shrine at Stratford-On-Avon.**

[Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.]

It is eight o'clock and the shadows of night are deepening gradually, but the venerable sexton, who is hollowing out a grave near by, kindly directs me to a neat, vine-clad cottage over the way, surmounted by a sign inscribed, "W. Butcher, Parish Clerk." Mr. Butcher, a mild spoken person, whose appearance belies his sanguinary name, is at home, and, kindly consenting to accompany the visitor, produces his heavy key and we enter the darkened interior. As we pass through nave and aisle and transept the obliging clerk would fain loiter and expatiate upon architectural details, and give biographical sketches of the Cloptons, who once owned nearly everything around Stratford, and now moulded quietly beneath crumbling tombs, surmounted by marble effigies, with upturned faces and clasped hands, which seem to invoke divine mercy for the departed. But Shakespeare alone occupies the thought of the visitor; the majesty of his presence seems to pervade the whole quaint surroundings, and we press on impatient of delay, until we stand face to face with the venerable channel.

Here at last is Shakespeare's grave! How modest and unpretentious, but not commonplace, it appears to the visitor, whose ideas, gathered from written description, no matter how graphic, must necessarily be imperfect, shadowy and indistinct. We ascend one low step, and there, in front of us, lying all in a row, and separated only by a low railing hung with coarse, white drapery, are the gravestones of the Shakespeare family. Formerly visitors were permitted to step over them and read the inscriptions, which are upside down if viewed from in front of the altar rail, but they became so worn that now everyone is excluded. Shakespeare's grave is second from the east wall. Cut deep in the plain stone slab which covers it is the awful malediction which has effectually prevented the disinterment of the remains, although at one time there was a strong desire for their removal to Westminster Abbey, in London. And here it is, every letter vividly distinct.

Good Friend for JESVS Sake Forbeare
To Digg the DVST Enclosed Heare:
E T
Bleste Be Y Man Y Spares these Stones,
And CVRST Be He Y Moves My Bones.

The peculiar abbreviation of the word "that" and the grouping together of some of the letters in monographic style is noticeable. To the left of this stone is the grave of Shakespeare's wife, Anne Hathaway. The inscription, badly injured by time, is upon a small brass plate, sunk into the stone:

"Here Lyeth Interred the Body of Anne, Wife of William Shakespeare, Who Departed this Life The 6 Days of AVG, 1623, being of the Age of 67 Years."

To the right is the resting-place of Thomas Nash, who married the poet's granddaughter; next, that of Dr. John Hall, Shakespeare's son-in-law, and last, that of the latter's wife, Susanna Shakespeare. It was the latter who erected the tomb or bust to her father's memory, placed against a blank window directly over her mother's grave. Shakespeare died in 1616, and as this bust was elected by Susanna only seven years later, it may be presumed to be as faithful a likeness as the sculptor's skill could then produce. The half length figure is in a niche under an arch and an entablature, supported by Corinthian columns of black marble, with gilded capitals and base. Above the entablature, on a pier, an ugly cherub, the one with an inverted torch in his grasp and a skull beside him, and the other with a spade. The bust differs materially from most of the Shakespearean portraits, having a greater fullness of feature and a sleek, sensual expression, the massive forehead alone denoting intellectuality. The bust is painted in tawdry colors, and was retouched fifteen years ago, evidently by some rising young carriage painter. Altogether it must be reluctantly confessed that the Shakespeare bust is not imposing, nor does it convey the impression of great artistic skill upon the part of the sculptor. Even amid the solemn surroundings there flashed upon me the grotesque and irreverent fancy that it more resembled the figure-head of a Lake Erie tug boat than an enduring memorial to the immortal bard.

At the rear of the chancel is the venerable tomb, surmounted by effigy in supplicating attitudes of John Combe, a good old friend of Shakespeare, upon whom the latter wrote the well-remembered satirical verses. Back of this are chancel windows, containing Scriptural designs in colored glass.

It is well nigh impossible to describe the strange conflicting impressions which sweep over one as he stands thus by the grave-side of the great poet. A realization of the actuality of the scene seems impossible, but to this succeeds the thought, appealing with vivid force, that you are in the very presence of the departed dead. His personality becomes real, and whatever of the mythical may have been associated with your impressions of the past are swept away. The traditious concerning his birthplace, his dwellings and his usual resorts may be inaccurate, or untrue; but here, by the spot where his remains long since became incorporated with the mother earth, there is no room for cavil or skepticism. You realize that Shakespeare was but a man among men; that he lived and moved and had his being, and that here his lifeless body was deposited in its last resting place.

You linger as long as the patience of the attendant will permit, vainly attempting to shape your thoughts into definite form, and then reluctantly turn away. The supplementary curiosities of the place are as devoid of interest as an after-climax to a play. The fragment of the baptismal font, in use for 400 years, wherein Shakespeare is said to have been baptized, and the record, upon musty vellum, of that ceremony itself, fall flat after what you have seen. In the old vestry room, where these relics are preserved, there is a visitors' book. I turn over the pages for days and weeks past, but the only familiar name, apparently recently inscribed, is that of General P. St. George Cooke, of Detroit. I pass out again through the gloomy gate, and as it clangs behind me I venture, with some forebodings, to offer the parish clerk a shilling. He pockets it with a jubilant air, and evidently does not feel insulted.

And when he is gone I linger amid the blackened, mouldy, moss-covered tombstones which mark the resting-places of the good people who have departed within the past 300 years; I wander along the bank of that placid little stream, the Avon, scarcely twenty yards wide, fringed with willow and osier and elm and poplar, and bounded by hawthorne hedge, flowing on silently in the moonlight, within a dozen feet of the yellow and weather-stained church; I pluck a branch or two of green from the wall nearest the poet's tomb and then, my dreaming at an end, I awake to the practical present, light a cigar and seek the hospitality of the Red Horse, which I find does ample credit to Mr. Washington Irving's endorsement.

### Legend of a Musket.

Mark Twain tells the following story, related by a fellow-passenger, who, bantered about his timidity, said he had never been scared since he had loaded an old Queen Anne musket for his father once, whereupon he gave the following:

You see, the old man was trying to learn me to shoot blackbirds and beasts that tore up the young corn and such things, so that I could be of some use about the farm, because I wasn't big enough to do much. My gun was a single-barreled shot-gun, and the o'd man carried an old Queen Anne musket that weighed a ton, made a report like a thunder-clap and kicked like a mule. The old man wanted me to shoot the old musket some time, but I was afraid. One day, though, I got her down and took her to the hired man and asked him to load her up, because it was out in the field. Hiram said:

"Do you see those marks on the Stock—an X and V., on each side of the Queen's crown? Well, that means ten balls and five slugs—that's her load."

"But how much powder?"

"Oh," he says, "it don't matter; put in three or four handfuls."

So I loaded her up that way, and it was an awful charge—I had sense enough to see that—and started out. I leveled her on a good many blackbirds, but every time I went to pull the trigger I shut my eyes and winked. I was afraid of her kick. Toward sundown I fetched up to the house, and there was the old man waiting on the porch.

"Been out hunting have ye?"

"Yes, sir," says I.

"What did you kill?"

"Didn't kill anything, sir; didn't shoot her off—was afraid she'd kick." I know blamed well she would.

"Gimme that gun!" the old man said, as mad as sin.

And he took aim at a sapling on the other side of the road, and I began to drop back out of danger, and the next moment I heard the earthquake and saw the Queen Anne whirling end over end in the air, and the old man spinning around on one heel, with one leg up and both hands on his jaw, and the bark flying from that old sapling like there was a hail storm. The old man's shoulder was set back three inches, his jaws turned black and blue, and he had to lay up for a week. Cholera or nothing else can scare me the way I was scared that time.

### Connor as an Indian Fighter.

In discussing the Indian war, the Resse River *Reveille* has the following regarding Gen. Connor: "Next to Gen. Crook he is the best Indian fighter who has ever been engaged in that kind of warfare in the Far West. His principle in fighting Indians is to fight them Indian fashion—that is, ambush, surprise and cunning, showing no quarter, slaying men, women and children. In 1864 and 1865 he tackled the Bannocks, and fought with them one engagement, which was decisive enough to make them sick of war. The battlefield was on the banks of the Bear River, in Northern Utah. The Indians were camped on one side of the stream and Connor and his men on the other. The details of the attack being arranged, the troops forded the stream in the night, with Connor at their head, and came down like a thousand of brick on the camp of the sleeping and unwary Bannocks. The order was to show no quarter, and none was shown. The Indians were cut down as they rushed affrighted from their wickiups, and shot while fleeing for their lives, and in a short space of time the plain on which the camp was pitched was strewn with dead and dying Indians. When the humanitarians in the East—who fancy that the Indian of the West is a poor, abused angel—on learning of this battle, raised the cry of barbarity, Conner's reply was that nits will grow to be lice, and if you want to keep down the lice you must kill the nits. These very nits that Connor and his men slew on the Bear River, had they not been killed, would now be lice, and be murdering white men and torturing and outraging their wives and children in the present Bannock war."

### THE WORDS OF STRENGTH.

There are three lessons I would write—
Three words as with a burning pen—
In tracing the eternal light
Upon the heart of men

Have Hope. Though clouds environ now
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow—
No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith. Where'er thy bark is driven,
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth,
Know this—God rates the hosts of Heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love. Not love alone for one,
But man as man, thy brotner call,
And scatter like the circling sun
Thy charities on all.

Thus have these lessons on thy soul—
Hope, Faith and Love—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's surges rudest roll,
Light when thou else wert blind.

—*Schiller.*

### THE SAGE OF MONTICELLO.

**Interesting Extracts From Original Letters by Thomas Jefferson.**

[Staunton Valley Virginia.]

On the table before us lies a bundle of old manuscript, yellow, quaint, and curious, but still a model of neat penmanship, plain, legible, and of faultless regularity. As the record of an age dead and gone they are of interest, but their chief interest is the fact that they were penned by the same hand that over a hundred years ago traced the first outlines of the grandest of human institutions, a Republic based upon the free and equal political rights of all men. They are letters of Thomas Jefferson written to John Homes Freeman, his superintendent at Monticello, and are models of neatness and conciseness. At the time Jefferson was President of the United States, but amid the multitudinous duties of the office found leisure to attend to the minutest detail pertaining to Monticello.

The first of these papers is a memorandum for Mr. Freeman, embracing a detailed statement of the work to be prepared during the year. In commencing, he directs that eight negro men shall be hired, and after mentioning the purchase of a large quantity of corn, says, "The canal and dam are to be completed in preference to all other work—while the season admits." He gives the length and breadth of a road to be built, and estimates that the work can be done by fifteen hands in a fortnight; next a fence is to be built, and the next job is to level the garden. "Mr. Randolph will show the method of doing it. The garden is to be 1,000 feet long and eighty feet wide. From observations on the small part done, I judge it to be about three months' work for ten hands. It is to be done in breadths four feet wide at a time. Three hands and one wheelbarrow will work to advantage on a breadth."

In this minute matter the whole work of the year is mapped out, and each negro's place assigned him. Even the horses are called by name, and directions given for their care and the labor they are to perform. At Christmas the negroes are to be allowed a holiday, and certain ones permitted to visit distant relatives. He closed the memorandum by saying:

"I propose this year to begin to form the Monticello farm, which will be within the two fences already directed, the river and the park branch. I think the first object is to begin to recover Belfield, by filling the gullies with bushes and giving it all the aid of manure we can, and to clear up neatly all the open lands south and west of Mr. Lilly's house. These may be sowed in oats and clover in the spring, and the better parts of Belfield may be tended in cowpens. I propose in reclaiming this farm never again to break up the steep hillsides, but only so much of the ridges as lie so well as that, with reasonable care, they will preserve their plight."

This place afterwards became the most famous in the State, and was the center of a princely hospitality that was famed throughout Europe and America. De Chastellux, De Liancourt, and other noblemen and foreigners of distinction, came away from Monticello with an enthusiastic opinion of their host, and informed all Europe that the country gentleman of Virginia was the most accomplished man of his epoch. It was here, too, in entertaining this diverse society, in reading and writing, riding and attending to his farms, he passed the intervals of his absence from public affairs, and the long period of retirement which extended from the termination of his Presidency to his death.

Quite a number of letters of this batch were written from Washington during the years 1805 and 1806, and franked. It was before the introduction of envelopes, and the letters are written on one side of the paper, rolled and sealed with wax and directed on the other. In one of them he points a number of errors in the annual statement of Mr. Freeman and desires explanations. One of the items was for money loaned, and upon this Mr. Jefferson, who was always behind time in pecuniary affairs, thus delivers himself: "I thought you had seen so much of the just difficulties with which I could meet the multiplied calls upon me, as to be sensible that no man has it less in his power to lend money. In truth, my own difficulties are such as to keep me in continual pain and to oblige me to defer payments which hurt my feelings beyond measure. It is therefore entirely out of my power to aid the wants of others by loan." He closes the same letter, however, with the following kind words: "I am sincerely sorry to learn that Mrs. Freeman and yourself continue in such ill health. We may expect that the winter will re-establish you both. I tender you my salutations and best wishes."

In statements which Mr. Jefferson sends his superintendent, he reduces the old £ s. and d. to dollars and cents, for they were rendered just one year subsequent to the time he himself had proposed and secured the adoption of the present system of coinage, in 1804.

It is a well-known historical fact that Jefferson regarded slavery as a moral and political evil, and as far back as 1769, when he was but 26 years old and had just taken his seat in the House of Burgesses, he introduced a bill empowering the owners of slaves to manumit them if they thought proper. At that time it was defeated, but by persistent effort its policy was fully embraced in 1782. The following year he endeavored to ablish the system altogether, but failed; for his plan of a government for the territory, while adopted in the main, was amended so as to omit the clause providing "that after the year 1800 of the Christian era there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall be duly convicted to have been personally guilty." Notwithstanding his strong aversion to slavery and the "right of man to barter in human flesh," as he once expressed it, we find that he was a buyer and sellers of slaves to the time of his death. One of the letters before us is written from Washington, in 1806, to Mr. John Jordan, and is as follows: "Although I consider Brown as richly worth the sum of $600 required for him in my proposition to you, and that your offer of $500 is less than the worth by that difference, yet to indulge his inclinations, I will let you have him for this latter sum. I have, therefore, directed Mr. Freeman to send him to you, and you may consider this letter as closing the contract and serving as an absolute conveyance of all property in him to you. You are consequently indebted the sum which this overpays the work you have done for me. Accept my salutations."

There are numbers of these letters which are full of interest as disclosing something of the characteristics of the greatest statesman in America ever saw, but we have not the time to allude to them. They tell of much of his domestic life, and show the importance with which he regarded the most commonplace affairs. In all is a purity of style and directness that are extraordinary. He had the reputation of a masterly pen," said John Adams, and "writings of his were handed about, remarkable for their peculiar felicity of expression."

### A MINING STORY.

**How a Miner's Joke Brought Profit to the Victim.**

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

Not many miles from Shasta City is the gulch, of which the following mining story is told: It is a pretty deep ravine with rocks showing all the way up the sides. Gold in paying quantities had been found along the stream, but it seemed to disappear a few feet from the channel. One day, while a gang of busy men were toiling in the stream, a stranger, evidently green at mining, came along and leaned on ragged elbows to watch, with protruding eyes, the results of their toil. The miner nearest him took out a $5 nugget, and anxiety overcame the greenhorn. "S-a-a-y," he asked, "where can I go to diggin' to find it like that?" The hardy miner stopped his work, and giving the wink to all the boys, so that the joke should not be lost, pointed up on the barren rocks where no gold had ever been found. "Ye see that rough lookin' place?" 'Yes, yes," said the had. "Well, thar it is rich. Jes ye stake out a claim, an go ter work, an when we finish here we'll come up, too." Then the new hand thanked the honest miner, and the boys all grinned appreciation of the joke. That afternoon there was a solitary figure picking away on the slope, and every time the miners looked up they roared with laughter. But about the next day the greenhorn struck a pocket and took out something like $30,000 in a few minutes. Then, innocent to the last, he treated all around, and thanked the miner who sent him up there, and took his money and went down into the valley below and bought him a farm. Then the unhappy miners arose, leaving their old claims and dotted that hillside for days. But there were no more pockets anywhere. The whole thing reads just like a traditional fairy story. But then I saw the gulch. Much more unbelievable things have happened in the mines.

### With Full Power.

[From the Sacramento Union.]

The following was related by a Catholic priest, Father H——, who in his mission work in Southern Colorado and New Mexico met with many extraordinary people and incidents. On one occasion he happened to hold service in a small out of the way chapel where the varied duties of janitor were discharged by a gentleman of Irish descent. During the service a child was brought for baptism. It may not be generally known that in the Roman Catholic ritual, the priest, before touching the child with water, puts a little salt into the water in the presence of the congregation. The janitor, however, had prepared the water beforehand, according to his own idea as to the proportion of salt, when the priest, having omitted to place the salt in readiness, whispered softly to his attendant:

"Pat will you please to get the salt?"

Pat responded in an audible whisper from behind his hand: "Sure an' I put it in already."

Father H——, not fully understanding, repeated his whispered request.

Again Pat replied more audibly than before, and with slight dudgeon in his tone: "Sure an I put it in I tell ye."

"But the ritual demands that the priest should perform the ceremony before the congregation," explained Father H——, considerably annoyed at the Janitor's obstinacy.

The Irishman procured the salt and, handing it to the priest, electrified him as well as the congregation with the remark, delivered in a surly growl: "Here ye are. Bedad ye can make a pickle of it if ye want to."

### Unskillful Executioner.

April 1, 1754, M. Mallet, Clerk of the Municipality of Saint Quentin, wrote officially to the royal attorney at Amiens as follows: "We have to complain of the executioner you so kindly sent us. He does know his trade. He hanged Agnes Duchesne last Saturday, but cut her down without having completely strangled her, so that the girl showed some signs of life at the moment we were about to bury her, and the Mayor was obliged to send for the executioner to finish his work at the grave, which caused much tumult in the town. When he broke Betfort (on the wheel), about two years ago, he only broke one of his limbs, and ten years before that he maltreated a girl condemned to be hanged. So clumsy a man should not be continued in office. We might have sent him to prison, but as you gentlemen are his superiors and natural judges, we have thought it wiser to complain to you that you may order these affairs to be better attended to in future."

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

TURKISH speculators have invested heavily in land in Cyprus since the British occupation.

THE clergy in Quebec are celebrating high masses for the banishment of the potato-bug.

THE latest for pious people who are active only during revivals is "grasshopper Christians."

SPEAKER RANDALL, with his family, is the guest at Newport of ex-Governor Swann, of Maryland.

THE Charleston (S. C.) *Journal of Commerce*, which suspended on Wednesday, sunk more than $90,000.

BETWEEN General Grant and the agitation for 3 cent beer the sea-serpent has not had a ghost of a chance this summer.

SPOTTED TAIL, has a very curious, and erroneous opinion of our Congressmen. He calls them the bald-headed chaps, and says they all lie.

MR. J. K. EMMET has gone to Liverpool to play a short engagement, and will return to the New York stage in the latter part of August.

LIVINGSTONE, the corrupt Indian agent, had a fancy for making gifts of Sunday school library books, and of stained glass for church windows.

THE death is announced of Lady Wentworth (*nee* Miss Heriot), who nine years ago was married to Byron's grandson. She leaves one daughter, the Hon. Ada Mary, born in 1871.

MRS. DION BOUCICAULT has just finished a successful engagement in Liverpool in an Irish piece, and Dion Boucicault, Jr., has just sailed for England by the White Star steamer.

AT Lowell, Mass., a minister's wife believes herself to have been cured of severe ophthalmia by the Scriptural method of the prayers of the faithful, accompanied by anointing with oil.

PATTI and Nicolini are engaged for the Kroll Theatre, Vienna, for the month of November at £400 a night, which disposes of the rumor that they are coming to New York this season.

THEY have been finding coal in Ohio 40 feet below the surface, on land owned by David Harrier, near Akron. The vein is four feet thick, and is believed to underlie 400 or 500 acres.

THE twopenny edition of "Pilgrim's Progress," published at Glasgow, has reached its hundredth thousand. A translation into the Russian language has been published in St. Petersburg.

MISS KELLOGG is in Paris, Janauschek at Kissingne, Mary Anderson and Alice Oates are both at Paris, and Mme. Modjeska is at Warsaw, in Poland. They will all be in New York on or about Sept. 1.

ANOTHER attempt to break down the law of primogeniture in England has been made. It resulted, however, in a failure, as the bill, though supported by Sir William Harcourt, was defeated by 36 votes.

IN *Sunday Afternoon* for August is given this extract from a hymn:

Jehovah, thy wise government,
And its administration,
Is found to be most excellent,
On due consideration.

IN 1843, a Mr. Snail of Kentucky, engaged himself to a young lady. They became separated. He married three times: she married once. The two met about a month ago, and they were married, after thirty-four years.

THE $14,000 which the venerable Mr. Kelso of Baltimore gives to the Metropolitan Methodist Church at Washington, is a windfall to that debt burdened concern. This is the church in whose behalf Parson Newman has done so much lecturing.

"CAN you give me the music of 'The Song of Solomon?'" said a fashionably dressed gentleman to the clerk behind the counter of a musical publishing house last Monday. "Our minister says it is a gem, and my wife wants to learn to play it."

A WRITER from Red River Landing, Louisiana, says it is wrong to suppose that the negro remains in ignorance, for three fourths of the negroes have learned to read and write during the war, while the white boys mainly love a pistol and a package of tobacco.

ANNA DOWNS, colored and dissolute, died at New Albany, Ind., from the effects of a dose of arsenic she took some days ago. She swallowed the drug with the remark, "I send my soul to h— for a man." The man was married and his wife had been troubling Anna.

FEARS are entertained by various ex-statesmen of the late White House crowd that General Grant may die before 1880. "General," said General Smith to his commander a few days after Shiloh, "General, good whisky may sometimes hurt, but it never kills."

J. WILSON MCDONALD, the sculptor, has nearly completed the molding of his statue of General Custer for West Point. The artist has selected the attitude of the soldier at bay, surrounded by enemies and selling his life dearly. Accordingly, the left foot is advanced and the left arm raised as a guard, while the right grasps the sword.

THE Washington, *Sunday Herald* prints what it claims to be the vote in the Porter court-martial upon the proposition to sentence him to be shot, and affirms that nine members of the court voted in favor of this sentence, to wit: Generals Hunter, Hitchcock, Prentiss, Ricketts, Casey, Garfield, Buford and Slough. Only one member of the court, General Rufus King, voted in the negative.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF took his little son with him when he went to sign the Berlin Treaty, in order that the boy might have an opportunity of remembering the interesting event in future year. Among other persons present were the Princess Bismarck and Countess Bismarck, who looked down upon the ceremony from a box in the hall, while Herr von Werner, the painter, whose brush is to perpetuate the Congress, sat at the table with the Plenipotentiaries.

# Weekly Post.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 3, 1878.

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## FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

### The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.....50c
Clubs of 10 for 40c.....$4 00
Clubs of 20 for 35c..... 7 00
Clubs of 30 for 33c..... 9 90
Clubs of 40 for 30c.....12 00
Clubs of 50 and upwards 25c.....12 50
Clubs of 100 and upwards 20c.....20 00

As the time progresses a *pro rata* price will be taken for campaign subscriptions, expiring at that date.

## SOME RECENT PLATFORMS.

What is known as the Socialistic or Labor Reform element appears to have predominated in the New York Convention over the Greenback party. In Ohio the "Nationals" were not led into any foolishness of this kind, but for the most part their resolutions are practical, and in accord with the Democratic platform. The New York resolutions set forth some queer ideas. At the outset they hold the Democratic party equally responsible with the Republicans for the financial legislation of the past sixteen years, in which time the Democrats have not had the power to pass a Federal law, but have always been found in opposition to the bondholder's policy adopted and enforced by the Republicans; and it has only been since the Democracy have secured a negative power in the House, as against the Senate and President, that a partial change of front has been demanded and exacted, in the passage of the bill remonetizing silver, forbidding the retirement of greenbacks, and making them receivable for custom dues The leading idea of the New York platform is that the Government shall interfere with and regulate almost everything, as anti-Republican a theory as could be digested. We suppose this indicates the influence of the Communists on the Convention. Government is asked to regulate the railroads, and fix their charges, as well as to limit the ownership of land. The love of land is an American passion, and every farmer wants to add to his acres, so this idea will hardly go down in the country. In the absence of laws of primogeniture, such a limitation is needless in this country, for the mutations of individual fortunes secure a fair distribution of the soil as the rewards of economy and industry.

The platforms, both in Ohio and New York, demand that the bonds shall be redeemable in greenbacks, and that greenbacks shall be substituted for national bank notes, principles the major part of the Democracy have long favored; but we judge both Conventions were largely made up of disgusted Republicans who contested this policy as far back as 1868, when it was endorsed by the Democratic National Convention. We know that in Allegheny county some of the leading "Nationals" have stigmatized us as repudiationists for advocating the identical principles they now claim as peculiarly their own.

Democrats can secure everything that is practical or valuable in these platforms by adhering to their own party. That Republicans should rebel is natural, for their party is responsible, and solely responsible, for the financial policies of the Government, against which the Greenbackers and Labor Reformers are up in arms.

## THE GRANT CARD.

The way the GRANT programme is worked up is a caution and instruction to all political managers. The New York *Herald* is the leading newspaper agency, with its toadyish and yet interesting letters from JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, who is traveling with GRANT. These letters have lately put on a liberal and benignant tone, and represent ULYSSES as scattering blessings on everybody and professing weariness of public life, and that he only ran a second time to vindicate himself. All this tends to make people forget for the time GRANT's shameless administration, with scandals and corruption in every department, and the tracks of whiskey rings leading to the White House. But these facts are not wiped out, and will figure largely in the canvass should GRANT be renominated. At present he receives the mercy of forgetfulness of his civil administration; undoubtedly the most infamous the country has ever seen. The managers of his peculiar campaign are already arranging for a big reception of him next year, of which Dr. REDFIELD writes as follows to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

A Republican who is in the "Grant ring," so-called, tells me that Grant is to have the greatest ovation on his return home that America has ever given to living man. The ovations and attentions he is receiving in Europe are nothing to what awaits him here. "Have you noticed," said the gentleman, "that Grant's name always evokes applause from American audiences?" Yes, I had noticed something of the sort. "Well," continued the enthusiastic man, "just wait till he touches our shores, and makes a round of the great cities." I told him I would wait and see it. I was further informed that $5,000 could be raised in Philadelphia in five hours, and twice the amount in New York, to give Grant a send-off that would send him into and through the Republican Convention. From the time Grant touches our shores the pot will boil.

Dr. REDFELD, referring to the GRANT movement in this State, writes:

Journals which laugh at or ignore the "Grant movement" don't know how much there is in it. Recently, in Pennsylvania, I was surprised at the development of strength which the movement has. The Cameron influence is all in favor of it, as well as a majority of Republicans who do not train with the Cameron crowd. It is regarded as a fact certain in the future that U. S. Grant will be the next Republican candidate.

Of course the CAMERON influence is for GRANT, and while that is a source of strength in Convention, it is a weakness at the polls—except where bribery and ballot box stuffing can come in.

## RAILROAD LANDS OPEN TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

The decision of Secretary SCHURZ in a land case from Kansas, which opens the lands of the subsidized Pacific roads to settlement at $1 25 per acre, is one of very great importance, as the lands remaining unsold, to which the provisions of the statute apply, amount to more than twenty-five millions of acres. The statute declares that all lands granted the companies remaining unsold three years after the completion of the railroads, shall be open to pre-emption to actual settlers at $1 25 per acre. The Kansas Pacific road, on which the test case decided by Secretary SCHURZ was made, was completed in 1872, and has since been selling lands at a large advance over the Government price. An interesting question next comes up, whether the persons who have bought lands of the companies since 1872, at these advanced prices—sometimes as high as $15 per acre—have not a strong case against the companies for reimbursement of the extra amount paid. This will probably soon come up in the courts, as in most cases the lands were sold on long time, and the sellers will probably resist the payment of anything in excess of $1 25 per acre for lands bought three years after the roads were completed. Settlers at all events have now the right to select homesteads on railroad land grants, and can pay for them at pre-emption rates. The proceeds of land sold in this way, Secretary SCHURZ says, will be paid into the Treasury and then handed over to the Companies. The opening up of railroad grants to pre-emption at the price charged for Government lands will do something towards correcting threatened evils arising from these "landed monopolies," and may, in the end, prove beneficial to the companies themselves by increasing the traffic over their roads.

## GRANT'S REMINISCENCES.

General GRANT's very interesting conversation with the *Herald* man at Hamburg, reviewing the principal events and actors in the rebellion, is likely to be severely handled. He states his total loss in the wilderness campaign at 39,000 men; but in SWINTON'S "History of the Army of the Potomac"—a standard work—a table is given of the losses in killed, wounded and missing from May 5 to June 10, 1864. The sum total is 54,551, exclusive of the losses in BURNSIDE'S corps, which would bring the aggregate to about sixty thousand men—"a number greater," says SWINTON, "than the entire strength of LEE'S army at the opening of the campaign." The same writer, estimates LEE'S loss at 20,000 men during the same period, and states that the Army of Northern Virginia was never in better spirits than after the battle of Cold Harbor. The losses of the Army of the Potomac from May 5 to November 1, 1864, not including the losses in BURNSIDE'S corps previous to its incorporation with that army, and not including the casualties in the Army of the James, touched the astounding total of 88,387 men. At the latter date comparatively little had been accomplished towards the capture of Richmond, though, reckoning the losses of the Ninth Corps and the Army of the James, more than 100,000 men had been put *hors de combat*.

Another point, which the *World* criticises, is this statement made by General GRANT:

The South and North were more nearly matched than you would suppose. The whole population were in the war. The 4,000,000 of negroes were the same as soldiers, because they did the work in the fields which white men would have to do. I believe the South had as many men under arms as the North. What defeated the Southern arms was Northern courage and skill, and this, too, with detraction all around.

And on this preposterous statement the *World* comments as follows:

It is not easy to believe that the ex-President talked such nonsense as this. The whole slave population, men, women and children, are reckoned as equivalent to Southern soldiers, although we had in our service 186,097 colored troops, which must have constituted the chief fighting material of the negro population. In the first year of the war, when (July 1, 1861,) the North only had 186,951 men in the field, it is probable the Southern armies were not outnumbered. They may have held their own for some time afterwards, though our forces increased steadily and rapidly all the time; but it is simply absurd to suppose that the rebels equaled us in the field in the spring of 1865, when we had 1,000,515 men under arms. If General Grant's reporter had taken the pains to read that gentleman's celebrated dispatch about the efforts of the rebels to recruit by robbing the cradle and the grave he would not have put such nonsense into print. The suppression of the rebellion was such a great task and so gallantly performed that we can afford to tell the simple truth about it. These exaggerations do not sound like the Grant of old times.

## "THE FAILURE OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE."

An article under the above heading appeared in the *North American Review* for July-August, by FRANCIS PARKMAN.

There can be no doubt that terrible abuses have crept into the American system of free government, as an accompaniment of universal suffrage; and probably very serious evils are inseparable from universal suffrage in the United States, with its present peculiar population, which is continually receiving large accessions from the lower and middle classes of Europe, of uneducated, comparatively ignorant people, accustomed to obedience under another form of government. In no government on earth are the masses of the people really responsible for national evils. In every civilized government, there is a body of men—in some consisting of a few, in others of greater numbers of individuals, who direct and give tone to every act of government, whether it be despotic, imperial, monarchical, or, so-called Republican. In the United States, the theory is that the people rule; that all are equal; and that the masses, the voters, select the men who are delegated to make and execute the laws. The theory is, also, that all the laws are in conformity to the will of the people; and that the government is always satisfactory to the majority; and that taxation is fairly distributed. Now if all this were so, it would indeed be the best government that an independent people could have; but it is not; and why is it not? Have the people of the United States, the masses, conspired to change the form and working of this government, to their own harm? There is no proof of such a thing. The truth is, that the people's leaders have been derelict. They have conspired to control and shape the government; not in the interest of the people, but in the interest of certain individuals: on precisely the same principles that the few, throughout all history, have ground the many—not primarily for the advantage of the many, but for the benefit of the few.

Undoubtedly this is all in accordance with the law of human nature. Utopia will never exist on earth. Evils will always co-exist with any and every government; and, experience shows that in proportion to the extent of population and the degree of civilization, evils, like diseases, are continually augmenting. A democratic form of government (any more than any other form of human government), cannot be a radical remedy for these inevitable consequences. The changing forms of governments do not change human nature; they merely conform to its different phases.

In the United States within the last fifty years, public education has come to be a part of the governmental system, and the immediately preceding, as well as the present generation of Americans, have been educated, to a very considerable extent, in the public schools But this is not the only education the people have been undergoing. The educated men of the country, those who were taught at the public schools to read, write and cypher, have since been teaching the masses of the people other things, and they have introduced into the government of the United States prominent and controlling factors, which in the early stages of the American free government, were unknown; or which were then so weak and insignificant as not to be regarded. They have introduced a stupendous system of universal public rascality, and miserable statesmanship, which are eating into the vitals of our Government. And this is called the failure of universal suffrage.

Those who charge the failure of free government to universal suffrage, commit two radical mistakes. For, first, free government has not failed; and secondly, the national troubles have not been brought about through the ignorance of the masses; but solely through the rascality and wickedness of the educated—the leaders, as they are called, of public opinion. Through the teachings and devices of the latter class, the civil war was inaugurated, and our burthensome national debt created, bringing in its train all the evils of Pandora's box; among them the introduction of the system of counting ignorant slave votes, in order to sustain a Radical Republican series of National Administrations. And this sort of thing is called "the failure of universal suffrage;" but it was not so called, or so regarded by Republican writers for half a generation, after its cunning introduction into American politics, and until it proved a total failure in sustaining Republican wire-workers in the control of the government.

Now, when the Democratic party is coming into power, we are met with the clap-trap cry, "failure of universal suffrage." Universal suffrage can never fail. The world is already so far educated in the knowledge of the rights of man, and education everywhere is going on at such a rapid rate, that there is no probability of retrogression in any civilized government. History must condemn the conferring of unrestricted suffrage upon a million or more ignorant slaves, who were but obedient tools in the hands of a political party, and who accepted their freedom as implying little else than exemption from work. But the people of the United States may thank their political leaders for whatever evils now attach to the grant to the Southern freedman of the right to vote. It is not chargable to the ignorant masses; but wholly to those who claimed to be the advanced thinkers and statesman of the country, and they accomplished it by legislative trickery in some of the Northern States and bayonet pressure in the South.

The remedy for the evils of universal suffrage in the United States is time. There can be no other. Education will not remove the good or evil tendencies of human nature; but it makes individuals more independent and gives more responsibility to the individual vote. If universal education is a political error, then universal suffrage is a political error; otherwise, they will co-exist in the future. Restricted suffrage, is but the beginning of universal suffrage.

Because free government is gradually spreading over the world, it by no means follows that people are to be any happier, or better governed in consequence. That, as heretofore, will probably depend largely upon the characters of the governors. The governors, in free governments, may or may not be honest, intelligent, and inclined to do the best for the people. The exprerience in the United States for half a generation back, has been that the governors, instead of being honest, and caring for the people, have been dishonest, and caring chiefly for themselves. This is the root, and the tree of the present evils under which our people are suffering. The country has not failed; free government has not failed; suffrage has indeed been abused, not by the suffragist, but by the politicians who have, through their instruments, manipulated their votes.

The immediate remedy for much that is wrong, not for all, will be found in the return of the Democratic party to power. Not that Democrats are saints, while Republicans are sinners; but that there is no other way by which the people can hope to regain that which they have lost. If the people have lost nothing by the infamous rule of Republicanism in the United States, then all the beautiful writing under the head of "failure of universal suffrage" is fallacious. It is true, however, that they have lost much. They lost the control of their own government. For years they have been under the iron heel of an unscrupulous oligarchy; and now, when the people are claiming their own, comes the cry "universal suffrage is a failure?" Rampant, and dominant Radical Republicanism is a failure. There has been no other political failure in the United States for nearly twenty years. Democratic supremacy in the government is the immediate remedy. Time must do the rest. Universal suffrage is the certain accompaniment of universal education. These two can alone secure and maintain universal freedom.

## VALUE OF CYPRUS.

The recent acquisition of England is in a depressed and desolate condition, but possibly under the fostering influence of British enterprise, the island may again blossom like the rose. At present, according to a recent correspondence, it has no trade, no manufactures no roads in the interior, scarcely a decent harbor upon its coast, although Famagosta was the rendezvous of the allied fleets before the famous battle of Lepanto. Its forlorn, fever-stricken population of 135,000 fanatical Mussulmans can scarcely gain enough for their own subsistence from the ill-cultivated fields; the bowers of Idalia have been burned for firewood, the enchanting sites of Amathon are in ruins, and the zealous bigots, in their blind obedience to the Koran's laws, have destroyed the once celebrated vineyards, so that the only wine of Cyprus to be obtained is made in France. But, if Cyprus has no commercial value, it is of an incalculable importance as a naval station and a military depot, as it covers the approaches to the coasts of Syria and Egypt, protects England's communications with her Indian possessions, and, with her fortresses of Gibraltar and Malta, virtually makes of the Mediterranean an English lake. And we may be sure that with the abundance of idle capital in England the movements already commenced to develop the agricultural and mineral wealth of the island will be pushed forward with energy. The railroads projected by the English down the valley of the Euphrates to the Ægean gulf, will help Cyprus, for it will necessarily become a great depot for supplies and labor. It is probable, however, that the first English money spent in the island will be to put it in best possible military trim, like Malta and Gibraltar. Mr. Bull has gone there to stay.

SOME scraps of testimony that have come out within a few days, through the POTTER investigation, are of decided interest. The Committee having summoned KELLY, KELLOGG'S messenger, who forged the names of electors to the certificate sent to Washington, were defeated in securing their witness by KELLOGG sending to Louisiana a deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate named KENNEDY, who spirited KELLY away. This has been brought directly home to KELLOGG. It is a confession in itself. At the New Orleans end of the inquiry, on Wednesday, one NOLAN, engaged to prepare intimidation affidavits for SHERMAN and the Returning Board, in the Custom House, gave an interesting description of the *modus operandi*. Here is his account of the way these documents to "fire the Northern heart" were prepared:

In preparing affidavits made them as strong as possible. Always endeavored to make a fair statement of the testimony of the witnesses, but instead of making a witness say *he had heard*, we made him say *he knew of the allegations made*. Found very few who had personal knowledge of occurrences related. We all somehow fell into the same rut in drawing up affidavits Messrs. Hale, Sherman, Stoughton and Garfield were in a room where affidavits were being drawn They seemed to be interested in the work going on. They kept copies of affidavits. Three or four witnesses were sworn together. I never took any pains to *read over affidavits to witnesses*. They were generally told affidavits would never be published.

There you have it, plain as day. The substitution, in the affidavits, of personal knowledge by the witness for his statements that his evidence was only hearsay was an artistic touch worthy of JOHN SHERMAN and the people who coached ELIZA PINKSTON.

Ex-Congressman SYPHER, Republican, of Louisiana, also testified on Wednesday, that WEBER had exhibited to him the ANDERSON-WEBER guarantee from SHERMAN, and a doubt never entered his mind that SHERMAN wrote it.

Mr. SHERMAN yesterday resumed his testimony before the POTTER Committee. He admitted that ANDERSON and WEBER had an interview with him in a restaurant (as stated by ANDERSON) but denied the ANDERSON-WEBER letter. "Honest JOHN" denied he had any intimacy with the Returning Board, while in New Orleans, and thought "the Democratic visitors were more active with the Board than the Republicans." Here he falls into the error of the JENKS and is too gushing a witness. The trouble with Mr. SHERMAN'S studied evidence at Atlantic City is that those who have watched the case don't believe him except to the extent he is sustained by other witnesses. He occupies precisely the position as a witness that Mrs. JENKS, ANDERSON and WEBER did, and his motive for false witness is stronger than their's. So JOHN can afford to go slow.

THE success of the four per cent. loan demonstrates that if SHERMAN had appealed directly to the people, and properly advertised the loan, there would have been no need of dealings with Syndicates, which have gobbled up such enormous profits. The four per cent. loan was first placed upon the market in February last, the subscriptions for the first two weeks barely reached $100,000, some days no subscriptions being received, and again the bonds going off in very small amounts. Since then there has been a steady increase, until now the daily average of sales is something over a million. On Tuesday last, for example, the amount of subscriptions received was $1,081,300, and the day before a similar amount. The first and largest subscription received on that day was one of a million, from New York; the smallest was $100, and the amounts ranged all the way between these two extremes. Subscriptions have been received as low as $20, and the increasing number of these small subscriptions is regarded by the Treasury officials as an indication that the people are beginning to invest their small savings in these bonds. The largest part of the subscriptions come to the Treasury in large amounts from such commercial centres as New York, Chicago and Cincinnati, and from thence they are sent throughout the country. The small subscriptions come principally from the West. The amount of these bonds taken already by popular subscription is $37,000,000. Beside this, the syndicate has subscribed for $76,000,000, making the total subscription $113,000,000.

LYCOMING is one of the counties where the Greenbackers claim a great deal of voting strength. They held their County Convention on Wednesday, and it was fully attended. J. F. DAVIS was nominated for Congress, G. W. YOUNGMAN for Judge, and C. D. ELDRED for State Senator. Other nominations were also made. At times the proceedings were boisterous and some violent language was used. Among the resolutions adopted was one declaring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of the non-payment of tax. Another one proposes that the President, Vice President and United States Senators be elected by the popular vote alone.

## EDITORIAL MENTON.

"LANDAULET" WILLIAMS, ex-Attorney General, unites with "SECOR" ROBESON, BABCOCK, "Boss" SHEPPARD, and the contractors and whisky rings generally, in declaring a third term for GRANT is not only possible but extremely probable and very much to be desired. These fellows are getting hungry.

THE Washington *Post*, referring to recent speculations by Radical papers showing Governor TILDEN deep in a plot to compass his nomination and election in 1880, says "very few men probably of any political prominence are paying less attention to 1880 than Mr. TILDEN," and it doubts if "he has written a letter with the view of influencing the action of the Democracy of any State or Congressional district."

ADVICES from Indiana state that Senator VOORHEES has overcome a combination which was formed to defeat his return to the United States Senate, and everything now indicates he will be his own successor. Judge HOLMAN, named as a rival of VOORHEES for the Senatorship, will run for Congress in the Fifth district, with good chances of election. He is a treasury watch dog, and his presence in the House is worth millions to the people.

THE prices of most articles of food in Kansas bring back to recollection the old times in the east, when there was abundance and no tramps. Wheat is quoted at 50 cents a bushel, oats at 15, corn at 10 cents, and eggs 6 cents a dozen, and everything else in proportion. Kansas, by the way, is coming to the front as a wheat-growing State, the crop of this year being estimated at 25,000,000 of bushels. The acreage has been nearly doubled. Population is pouring in at an unprecedented rate, and the public lands are being rapidly taken up.

MOSEBY, the guerrilla, also comes out strongly for GRANT in 1880, in an interview just published. "MOSEBY believes," so says the interviewer, "that GRANT will be nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for President in 1880, and that he will be overwhelmingly elected. He says GRANT can carry all the States HAYES did and several more, and that GRANT is the only Republican who can carry any Southern State; that he can carry States in the South because Southern men will dare more and risk more to support him than anybody else." MOSEBY'S opinions ought to be conclusive.

SECRETARY SCHURZ has decided, as stated in THE POST, that the public lands granted to the Pacific Railroads are not granted forever, but three years after the completion of the roads fall under the pre-emption law, and may be taken up by actual settlers at $1 25 per acre paid to the roads. This is a decision of vast importance. The following are the figures of an estimate of the quantity of these lands:

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Central Pacific | 11,722,000 |
| Union Pacific | 10,704,947 |
| Kansas Pacific | 5,000,000 |
| Denver Pacific | 1,100,000 |
| Total | 28,586,947 |

The railroad men are not pleased with the decision, and will carry it to the courts to get a reversal.

THE lawyers went for JAY COOKE'S estate as if it had been that of a dead man, instead of an insolvent's. It appears from the statement of the trustee giving an account of the expenses of settlement, that $84,673 were expended for counsel fees and expenses of litigation; the trustee of the estate received for commissions and special compensation $33,207, and the committee of creditors $20,000. Including the fees of the Register in Bankruptcy, of the Marshal, clerk hire, etc., there is a total expenditure of $216,795. These figures point out the manner in which the bankrupts' estates are fleeced out of the moneys which should be applied to the payment of creditors. About seven per cent. of the total assets of the estate have been eaten up in expenses; and the creditors, while losing the interest on their claims, have also had their principal diminished.

### Cost of British Royalty.

The marriage of Queen Victoria's third son, Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, to Princess Maria Louise of Prussia, will leave only two of the Queen's children unmarried, namely, Leopold and Beatrice. Prince Arthur is twenty-eight years old. The Princess Maria Louise of Prussia is the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, who is a nephew of the Emperor William, and is the great Prussian General to whom Bazaine surrendered Metz. The Princess Maria Louise is his oldest child, and was born on the 14th of September, 1855. It is not probable that any serious opposition will be made in the English House of Commons to the grant of money which it is customary to make when a child of the sovereign is married, but the "Radicals" will probably succeed in setting forth some statistics of the cost of royalty. The "annual grants" and annuities now received by the Queen and the members of her family are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Queen | $1,925,000 |
| The Prince of Wales (including $50,000 from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall) | 550,000 |
| The Princess of Wales | 50,000 |
| Duke of Edinburgh | 125,000 |
| Duke of Connaught | 75,000 |
| Prince Leopold | 40,000 |
| Crown Princess of Germany | 40,000 |
| Grand Duchess of Hesse | 30,000 |
| Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein | 30,000 |
| Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) | 30,000 |
| Duchess of Cambridge | 30,000 |
| Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz | 15,000 |
| Princess Teck | 25,000 |
| Duke of Cambridge | 50,000 |
| A total of | $2,975,000 |

Of which amount $970,000 goes directly to the children of the Queen. It is estimated that the Queen's children have received from the nation over $7,500,000 since they came of age. This estimate does not include the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, which belongs to the Prince of Wales. If Sir Charles Dilke should succeed in marshaling the figures from the days of William of Orange the total will appal the most truly loyal of the Queen's subjects.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MRS. THEODORE TILTON holds a proposition under advisement to lecture this fall.

SECRETARY SCHURZ and Gen. Key are the only members of the Cabinet in Washington.

"HE was the first man that Horace Greeley ever told to git West; likewise he was hanged for stealing a muel," is the record on an humble tomb in Kansas.

AN old bachelor said he once fell in love with a young lady, but abandoned all ideas of marrying her when he found that she and all her family were opposed to it.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT is accompanied on his Saratoga trip by his wife, Misses Marion and Annie Hartranft, S. S. and Linn Hartranft and State Treasurer Rawle.

THE Rev. Joseph Cook is recuperating at Lake George, preparatory to beginning his lecture engagements, which extend through the fall and winter and far into the spring.

CAPT. JAMES B. EADS, in a letter to Congressman Crittenden, of Missouri, says that "the jetty channel at New Orleans is almost as good as the entrance to New York harbor."

MR KING, the man who was put on trial in London for selling violet powder containing arsenic, which had caused the death of several infants, has been convicted of manslaughter.

APOSTLE MURPHY has been heard from. That letter, which in one breath announced his $150 per week terms and in the next said, "Yours in Jesus, Francis Murphy," was written by his son.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD, JR., a son of the English writer, is ill at Greenville, Miss., and his wife and three children are in so destitute circumstances that he has appealed to the public for help.

"EVEN his failings lean to virtue's side," said a charitable man of an absent person. "Then," retorted another, "his failings are like the leaning tower of Pisa. They will never topple over."

NEW YORK *Sun*: "There is one thing that I regret," said the Fraudulent President upon taking, a few days since, an affectionate leave of Mrs. Jenks, "and that is that you are not an Ohio woman."

A RED-HEADED, freckled stage-driver, named Edward Griffin, distanced all the heroes of fiction the other day by eloping with and marrying a Brooklyn heiress (worth $100,000 or so) she possessing good looks as well as cash.

KEARNEY, the communistic drayman of San Francisco, who is on his way East, married a Boston girl and his mother lives at Brighton. Friends of the family will not have their property destroyed when Kearney revolutionizes the world.

THE London *Times* in a leading editorial article on the subject of the bestowal of the garter upon Lord Beaconsfield says, "the highest social distinction which could be bestowed by the sovereign is thus added to the applause which Lord Beaconsfield has won from the country at large."

THE *Continental Register*, published in Paris, says that an immense lottery is to be organized at the end of the Exhibition, containing two million tickets at 50c. This sum will be devoted to the purchase of works of art in the Exhibition, which will be distributed by lot amongst the purchasers of the tickets.

THE U. S. Consul at Geneva advises the people of that city to import anthracite coal from Philadelphia. He says the supply of fuel in Switzerland is so scarce and dear that good American coal could be sold for less than inferior fuel now fetches, and might be discharged at Antwerp or Marseilles as opportunities offered.

NEITHER M. Thiers nor M. Guizot ever smoked. In England the late Lord Clarendon was the first minister who was a great habitual smoker, but his example has not been followed by Lord Beaconsfield or Mr. Gladstone. Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, transacts most of his official business with a cigar in his mouth.

THE Springfield *"Republican"* thinks that Mr. Tilden will secure the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1880, and it says: "'Fraud' has probably made few Democratic votes, but it will hold together the Democratic vote of 1876 unless opposed with some more respectable issue, which it does not seem likely to be."

CECIL W. CARR, alias Wilfrid Montressor, alias Lord Ogilvy, is still at large. Since his release from Ludlow Street Jail, New York, on July 3, a few minutes before the arrival of the police to arrest him on a charge of forging Lord Ogilvy's name to two notes for $100 each, he has eluded the vigilance of the authorities, although it is still believed that he is hiding in the city or its vicinity.

MRS. PERUGINI, the youngest daughter of Charles Dickens, is an artist of no mean pretensions, and is said to inherit her father's subtle and delicate humor. Her latest picture represents a dainty little lady, seated on a bench in a garden, with finger uplifted, reading to a grown-up peasant girl. On the seat at the child's side is a group of dolls. The picture is entitled, "A Competitive Examination."

STATESMAN SAM COX, who will probably drop over from Long Branch to Atlantic in a few days, tells an interviewer that Tilden has no show to be renominated, and that New York State leans to Thurman. Hewitt will do as Tilden says, "having an infirm will even when offended by the spirit he loves," but both Tilden and Hendricks are past the prospect of a Presidential nomination. Which is why he laughs.

THE *Jewish Advance* of Chicago deplores the tendency to marriages between Jews and Christians, which it declares to be alarmingly on the increase, both in Europe and the United States. The result of these marriages is usually that the offspring fall off into the faith of the Christian parent. Such has been the case with the descendants of Mayerbeer, Offenbach, and others, and with the grandchildren of Adolph Cremieux, the famous French lawyer and statesman.

MONSEIGNEUR DUPANLOP proposes to illustrate the career of Joan of Arc by ten painted windows in the Orleans Cathedral, at a cost of of $?,000. He has issued an appeal for subscriptions, in which he says: "To us Joan of Arc is a warrior, a victim and likewise a saint; but as it appertains to the Church alone to adjudge her this grand title of saint, twelve of my venerated colleagues and I a few years ago, addressed the request to the Holy See. We then opened at Orleans the preliminary investigation required by the Cannon Laws. The Court of Rome has now that investigation in its hands, and we await with confidence its decision."

### AN EARNEST PRAYER.

In vanished days I said:—"If God shall give
To me contentment, cause my path to lie
Through ways of pleasantness, I then may live
A peaceful life and peacefully may die;
And joy shall safely through these channels flow,
If God shall bless me so."

But now I say:—"If God shall give me thee!"
So ends my prayer. If I at last may bend
Before thee, loved one, who art more to me
Than all that life holds dear, that hour shall end
If God shall bless me so.

We walk through life in devious ways; no light
Illumes the distant future's shadowy mist,
But, like some phantom of the lonely night,
Come yearning thoughts my soul cannot resist,
I long to share the joys my fancies know.
Kind Lord, O bless me so!

—*Eliot Rider.*

### A BAT CAVE.

**A Curious Cavern in Southwestern Texas.**

The following interesting account of a cave in Southwestern Texas which is inhabited by bats, is from the pen of a gentleman who has recently visited the place, and who furnishes it to us for publication:—

A very curious cave is found not far from San Antonio, Texas. The interest attaching to it is not so much in its extent, or in the brilliancy of its crystallizations, as in the extraordinary number of its inhabitants, and in the enormous deposits of valuable chemical substances which it contains.

After a drive of twen'y-two miles in a northeasterly direction, the last ten miles being exceedingly rough, we ascended a high limestone ridge overlooking the country for twenty or thirty miles in every direction. To the southward in the direction of the gulf, the country, as far as the eye could reach, lay spread out before us, clothed in the deep green of the early summer, and dotted here and there with cultivated fields of the settlers; while to the northward the country is broken into rugged but picturesque ranges of hills, rising almost to the dignity of mountains, and clothed in cedar and dwarf live oak. On this ridge we were told we should find the object of our visit, and very soon after ascending an unmistakable odor of ammonia greeted our nostrils and continued to increase in strength until we reached the cave, where it was at first almost overpowering. The mouth of the cave, some thirty or forty feet wide by twelve or fi teen high, is at the bottom of a "sink-hole" about forty feet below the surface of the ridge.

Here we made our arrangements for entering and exploring, by lightning our candles and leaving behind our surplus clothing. For some 200 feet the daylight, entering by the cave's mouth, was quite sufficient to enable us to see that the walls and ceiling were composed of a hard, bluish limestone, and that there was a total absence of stalactites, stalagmites, and other crystalizations or concretions arising from water percolating through the roof of the cave, which appeared to be perfectly water tight.

If we failed to find those geological and mineralogical wonders that make other caves so interesting, we found such an extraordinary prodigality of animal life, everywhere around and about us that, if we were not filled with awe, we were at least astonished beyond measure.

The cave was perfectly alive with uncounted millions of leather-winged bats, hanging to the walls and the ceilings were everywhere seen knots of these creatures, like bees that have "settled" and the air seemed literally alive and vocal with the incessant hum of these myriads, in ceaseless and apparently objectless flight. Gradually ascending for a distance of fifty or sixty yards, all the while sinking up to our ankles in the dry bat manure, we reached the main floor of the cavern.

Here the deposit of guano seemed more solid, but still perfectly dry. By this time the light from the mouth of the cave failed us, and the bats, which had before avoided us, were now incessantly slapping us in the face, knocking off our hats, and extinguishing our candles, not from any resentment at our invasion, but owing to their multitudes and their utter inability to keep out of our way. They were particularly troublesome and numerous in the narrow passage into which our guide now led us, and it seemed impossible to go forward. D zens of these disgusting creatures would strike us every second, but finding them harmless we pushed forward and reached the main cave.

It is oblong in shape, being about 200 feet long by nearly 100 wide. The walls are of hard grey limestone, are nearly perpendicular, and support a dome-like ceiling, some thirty feet high. Our guide was of the opinion that there is near the ceiling an opening into another cave of still greater extent, but as we had no ladders we were unable to verify the truth of this statement.

The owner of the property and a few days before our visit, set some workmen to sinking a shaft from the top of the ridge, so as to penetrate the dome of the main cave, and during our visit we could distinctly hear the sound of the blows of the sledge and drill above our heads.

The depth of the deposit is not known, but we were informed by the proprietor that he had penetrated to the depth of twenty-two feet without reaching bottom. How much deeper it is he could not tell. He said he had some calculations made by a competent engineer as to the number of tons in the deposit, on the basis of a depth of twenty-two feet, and a superficial area of four acres, and that the amount was over eighty thousand tons (80,000). It is very certain at least that the amount is enormous, and constantly increasing by daily deposits.

The shaft, when completed, will facilitate the removal of the guano to the surface, where it is to be put in sacks and sent to market. We were told there is a ready sale for the article in Europe, where it commands a price which affords a handsome profit to the shipper.

The proprietor showed us the results of several analyses made by chemists in London, Hamburg, Charleston, and Baltimore, which showed the guano to contain from 8 to 12 per cent. of ammonia and from 3½ to 4½ per cent. each of phosphoric acid and nitric acid, comparing favorably in percentage of ammonia with the Peruvian guano, now being imported in such quantities into this country. The amount of inorganic matter (sand, etc.) was shown by these analyses to be very small, less than 2 per cent.

The cave seems perfectly dry, and the fact that it has neither stalactities nor stalagmites show that there has been no drippings from above, which would have worked out the valuable salts of the guano and rendered it valueless.

After spending an hour in this weird cavern, until our ears felt benumbed by the incessant roar of millions of leather wings, and our eyes smarting with the fumes of ammonia, we were glad to return to the upper world and refresh our lungs with full draughts of pure air.

We remained near the cave until late in the afternoon, to witness the exit of the multitudes on their nightly search for food. They commenced leaving the cave about half-past 4. First came a small detachment of a thousand or two, as a kind of advanced guard, and after an interval of some minutes the flight commenced by the millions and billions—numbers so great that no human arithmetic could compute them.

For two hours and a half the stream was incessant, filling the mouth of the cave completely.

There was no confusion in the flight, but as if the matter had been settled in mass meeting before it commenced, every individual bat followed the lead of the advanced guard, going straight toward the east.

The fight is sometimes, so our guide told us, in other directions, but the main body invariably follows the rear of the advanced guard.

On our way to camp on the Cibolo, at sundown, in looking back towards the cave, we could see the undiminished stream of animal life still flowing always in the same direction, and looking in the distance not unlike long lines of black smoke from the chimney of a sea steamer as it floats off to the leeward in the evening breeze.

### TOO SOON FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

**Uncle Remus Preaches to a Convert Who Was in a Hurry to Take Up a Collection.**

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

"Dey tells me you done jine de chu'ch," said Uncle Remus to Pegleg Charley the other day.

"Yes, sir," responded Charley, gravely, "dat's so."

"Well, I'm mighty glad er dat," remarked Uncle Remus with unction. "It's 'bout time dat I wuz spectin' fer ter hear un you in de chain-gang, an' stidder dat hit's de chu'ch. Well, dey ain't no tellin' dese day whar a nigger's gwine ter lan'."

"Yes," responded Charley, straightening himself up and speaking in a dignified tone, "yes, I'm fixin' to do better. I'm preparin' fer to shake worldliness. I'm done quit so'shatin' wid dese white town boys. Dey've been a goin' back on me too rapidly here lately an' now I'm agoin' back on dem."

"Well, ef you done had de speuce on it, I'm mighty glad. Ef you got 'lijun, you better hole on to it 'twill de las' day in de mornin.' Hit's mighty good fer ter kyar' 'roun' wid you in de day time an' in de night time. Hit'll pay you mo' dan politics, an' ef you stan's up like you oughter, hit'll las' longer'n a bone-fellum. But you wanter have one er dese yer ole-time grips, an' you jes gotter shet yo' eye an swing on like Mars. Ed. Bald'in's bull tarrier."

"Oh, I'm goin' to stick, Uncle Remus. You kin put your money on dat. Dese town boys can't play no more uv der games on me. I'm fixed. Can't you lend me a dime, Uncle Remus, to buy me a pie? I'm dat hongry dat my stomach it gittin' ready to go in mo'nin'."

Uncle Remus eyed Charlie curiously a moment, while the latter looked quietly at his timber toe. Finally the old man sighed and spoke:

"How long is you bin in de chu'ch, son?"

"Mighty near a week," replied Charlie.

"Well, lemme tell you dis, now, 'fo' you go enny fudder. You 'ain't bin in dar long nuff fer to go 'roun' takin' up conterbutions. Wait ontwell you git sorter seasoned like, an' den I'll hunt 'round' in my cloze an' see ef I can't run out a thrip er two fer you. But don't you levy taxes too early."

Charlie laughed and said he would let the old man off if he would treat to a watermelon.


**Josh Billing's Cough Drops.**

[From the Almanac for 1878.]

Bachelors are always a bragging ov their freedom!!—freedom to darn their own stockings and poultiss their own shins! I had rather be a widdower once in two years, reglar, than tew be a grunting, old, hair dyed bachelor only for ninety days.

Ambishun tew shine in everything iz a sure way tew put a man's kaudell all out.

Sucking a whipt sillybub thru a rhy straw iz a good deal like trieing to liv on butty.

Sum people won't beleave enny thing they kant prove; the things I can't prove are the very things i beleave the most.

Good examples amung the rulers, are the best laws they kan enakt.

One ov the saddest sights ov all to me, iz an old man, poor and deserted, whom I once knew living in ease and luxury.

He who spends hiz younger days in disapashun iz mortgaging himself tew disseaze and poverty, two inexorable creditors, who are certain tew foreclose at last, and take possession ov the premises.

The world owes all its energys and refinement tew luxurys—digging roots for brekfast and going naked for clothes: iz the virtewous innocence of a lazy savage.

Prudes are coquets, gone to seed.

A dandy in love iz in just about az bad a fix az a stick ov molassis kandy that haz half melted.

There iz no good substitute for wisdom, but silence iz the best that haz been discovered yet.

There iz lots ov folks in this world who, rather than not find enny fault at all, would't hesitate tew say tew'an angle worm that hiz tail was altogether too long for the rest of hiz boddy.

A man who is good company for himself is alwus good company for others.

Cunning iz very apt tew outwit itself. The man who turned the boat over and got under it tew keep out ov the rain waz one ov this kind.

I never kuew but one infidel in mi life, and he had no more courage than a half drowned kitten jest pulled out ov a swill barrel, and waz az afraid tew die az the devil would be if he waz allowed tew visit the earth, for a short seazon, to recruit himself.

I hav seen men who had worn out their vices and suppozed, ov course, that they waz lying on ther virtews.

What a man iz the most afrade ov he sez he don't believe in; this may account for sum meal's unbeleaf in hell.

The man who dies the richest iz the one who leaves the least here, and takes the most with him.



THE best instruction in Music is now offered at very moderate rates. Address J. A. COOPER, Edinboro, Pa.



**There Are so Many**

Inexperienced operators who only make their patients partially unconscious, and then hold them and make them bear the pain, whether they wish to or not, that many believe it impossible to extract teeth without any pain whatever. Yet we can assure them that it is done every day at 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott has had an experience of twenty years, and over eighty thousand cases, and never fails to extract without the least pain. His anæsthetic is absolutely safe.



**Have Your Teeth Out Without Pain**

At 278 Penn avenue, and take Dr. Quincy A. Scott's safe anæsthetic, and you will run no risk.


### IN THE SWEET BYE AND BYE.

The lawyer leaned back in his easy chair,
His client stood nervously by,
And the man of law sang, till the office walls rang,
"All right; in the sue it bye and bye."

Cheerfully warbled the butcher,
Blood in his apron and eye;
"Summer is no time for puddings
Wait for the suet bye and bye."

"Ah, me," groaned the man with the meerschaum,
"I'll color it yet, or I'll die;"
And he threw his cigars out of the window;
"Give me this weed bye and bye."

Whenever the sons of Gustavus
Labor and warble and cry,
Earning their bread by the sweat of their face
You'll hear "the Swede bye and bye."

Ane the man who went to hunt lodgings
For a month and a day had to try,
Till he lit on some rooms that just suited his wife,
"We'll go to this suite bye and bye."

In the theatre, minstrel, cathedral,
In the church and the beer garden nigh:
In the concert saloon and the circus
They all sing "the sweet bye and bye."

—*Haw keye.*

### WILD WESTERN WAYS.

**How Captain Slade, the Terror of Montana Was Strung up by the Virginia City Vigilantes.**

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

No sooner had gold been discovered on Salmon River, at Deer Lodge and along Grasshopper Creek, out in Montana in the spring of 1865, than these and other gold bearing localities were at once overrun with a crowd of gold hunters from California, Oregon and other Western Territories, and by parties from the Eastern States. In due course of time the mines west of the mountains sent in their quota of men, among whom were many outlaws and desperadoes, including such men as Henry Plummer, chief of the road agent band; Charley Reeves, Moore and Skinner; and no sooner had these worthies got the lay of the country than they commenced operations. Around the men just named gathered all the desperate, dishonest and disloyal element, and these quickly organizing themselves into a band, with captain, lieutenants, secretary, road agents and outsiders, became the terror of the country. Well armed and well mounted, the road agents stopped coaches carrying passengers and valuable freight, and throve on booty wrung from passengers by persuasion of arms. In March, 1863 Moore and Reeves, in a drunken spree killed a Frenchman, an Indian chief, a lame boy and a papoose, and wounded several other parties by promiscuously firing into a tapse, which so aroused the citizens of Bannock that a public meeting was held, and Plummer, Moore and Reeves were tried before a jury of citizens. Plummer was acquitted, but Moore and Reeves were banished, and the leniency of this verdict gave the road agents and their associated roughs an undisputed supremacy for a time. Plummer got elected Sheriff of Bannock and of Beaver Head County, and used his office to protect his gang. Robbery after robbery and murder after murder occurred in rapid, monotonous succession. Finally a prominent and estimable citizen named Lloyd Magruder was robbed and killed while returning from Virginia City to Lewiston, and this stirred up the citizens of Bannock, Virginia and Nevada to form a vigilance committee. In a week or two the ramifications of the league of safety and order extended all over the Territory, and on the 14th of January, 1864, the power of the band was broken by the summary execution of five of the chief villians at Virginia City. Of these the most notorious was Jas. A. Slade. The Judge of the People's Court in Virginia City at the time of Slade's hanging was Alex. Davis, formerly a partner in the law firm of Davis, Thoroughman & Warren, of this city, and, understanding that he was well posted in regard to Slade's tragic end, a *Globe-Democrat* reporter asked him about his acquaintance with Slade.

"I heard of Slade," Judge Davis said, "long before I went out to Montana, in 1863. He was Superintendent of Holliday's Overland Express, having supplanted one Jules in that position, and between Slade and Jules there was bitter war. I got to Montana in 1863. At that time Slade was off down the Missouri River. He got in very late that winter, some time in December, I think. The Vigilance Committee had about organized by the time he got back, and he joined it, and was one of the leading men, and very active in aiding its operations. But he soon commenced getting drunk, going into saloons, slapping men in the face and committing other insults and outrages. He had always a band of men around him, so that if any one resenting an insult got the better of him, there were others behind to shoot him down. A common feat of Slade's when on a spree was what he called 'taking the town.' When he started on such expeditions it was no uncommon thing for the store keepers to close their stores and put out their lights, so much was this man feared!"

The Vigilance Committee got to talking about this thing, and they threatened to clean Slade out, or take some action in regard to his conduct. Mater Brookle, Paris S. Pfouts and myself were apologists for Slade, and whenever the people threatened to hang him we would plead for him. We did that several times, and for three months they didn't hang him. One day he came into town and got on a big spree, during which he got into a fuss with a man named Fairweather, one of the first discoverers of Alder Gulch, where Virginia City was situated. Fairweather was a miner and a hard working man, but he had got drunk, and Slade had drawn his men around him and there was trouble of some kind, which ended in the officers of the law arresting Fairweather and bringing him into the People's Court, of which I was Judge. Slade came into the court, too, and commenced talking to Fairweather, telling him he would not submit to the officers of the law, &c. The Sheriff—a man named Fox—took out the writ to read, when Fairweather grabbed the writ out of the officers hands—Slade standing by him, whooping and hallooing with all his might—and then shaking himself free, drew his navy revolver with his right hand. Slade said, "Go in Bill! I'm with you," and what with the noise and the clicking of revolver locks, there was quite a sensation in the court room I assure you. I got down off the bench and told Slade I had done a great deal for him, but that if this thing was to go on he might just as well make the issue right then and there. At this Slade quieted down, said he was my friend, that he had always liked me, but didn't like this fellow Fox the Sheriff. I told him that Fairweather would have to submit to the law which the people had made, whereupon Slade and his crowd marched out.

There was by this time quite a commotion among the miners all along the gulch. Couriers ran down to Nevada City, a mile and a half off, and gave the alarm, which soon became general. I was in a store talking to a man named Locke who had had some goods stolen, when Slade came in with a cocked Derringer, caught me by the collar and said, "You are my prisoner." I said, "All right, Slade," and kept on talking to Locke. Slade then gave me a little jerk and said, "By —— I mean what I say. You are my prisoner. They are going to hang me, and I am going to hold you as a hostage." I saw the cocked Derringer in his hand, and I put my hand up to his arm, and as I did so a man by the name of Bill Hunt stepped up—he had two revolvers in his hands—and he said to Slade, "You let him go," and, turning to me, said, "Go where you please; if he touches you I'll kill him." I told him I didn't think Slade was going to hurt me. Slade then asked Hunt, "What have you got to do with it?" to which Hunt replied that he had nothing to do with it, but that I was a representative of the people there and in addition to that I was his friend, and he didn't intend to see me hurt. With that the two men got into conversation. Hunt said, Slade If I had been Sheriff this morning the first thing I'd have done when I got up would have been to arrest you, and If I'd done it I should perhaps, have saved your life. The way you are going on now you will be hanged before sunset." Slade says "By —— we'll elect you Sheriff; he didn't desire to do anything but what he had done. Just then Slade commenced apologizing—he was just that kind of a man—saying he was only joking with me, didn't intend harming me, but that he liked me very much. Hunt said, "All right," and the two finally started out to get something to drink. Slade soon came back, and again apologized for what he had done, said he didn't intend anything by it, and asked my pardon. I told him it was granted, and commenced pleading with him to get on his horse and go home. He promised to do it. He started out as if he was going home. In a short time he was again in front of the store on horseback, and called me out. He wanted to shake hands with me before he started, and to know if I forgave him for his wild freak. I told him I did, and again pleaded with him to go home. He spurred his horse and went away. Not long after that he came back again, got off his horse, begged my pardon once more and had me search him to see if he wasn't armed. The first thing I knew there were poked into the doorway enough guns to fill it, and I saw three hundred or four hundred armed men in regular military style, and their leader, Captain Williams, came in walked up to where Slade was talking to me, put his hand on his shoulder and said, "Slade, you are my prisoner." Slade said, "All right." Williams told Slade they were going to hang him; that if he had any preparations to make he could not have more than an hour to make them in. Slade then commenced to plead with Williams and with me, praying and beseeching in the most piteous manner, and appealing to me to save him. Williams said the people had passed on his case and determined that he should be hanged. I asked the Captain then if I would be allowed to go out and make a speech to the people. He gave his consent. There was a wagon outside the house, and I told him I would get in the wagon and talk to the people about the propriety of taking Slade out of the county. Says Williams, "You have my consent to go, but you won't more than get straightened in the wagon before you'll be full of bullets; you might go out and talk among the crowd and see what the feeling is." I said I would do anything I could to spare Slade's life.

"So I went out and among the crowd and talked to the leading men and to my friends. They all said about what Williams did. I went back and told Slade I could do nothing for him, and told him what had occurred, and he just kept begging and begging me, and got me so wrought up that I shed tears as freely as a child. They took him out and left me in there, for I didn't want to see him hanged. They had a scaffold fixed about one hundred yards from the place where they took him. All the while Slade kept calling for me, and finally they sent for me to come down and see him. I told Captain Williams I would not go unless he would promise they would not hang him until I was out of sight. He made the promise, and I went down and talked to Slade while he had the rope tied around his neck. I told him I had done everything I could, but that the people refused to allow anything I would have to say to effect their judgement. They waited till I had got away, and as soon as I was out of sight they hanged him."

"Tell me all you know about Slade's fuss with Jules."

"That grew out of depredations which Jules had committed on the stock of the Overland Stage Company. There were several stories current about the way Slade killed Jules. According to one, he killed him piecemeal, practising on him with his revolver, nipping off a finger here and a piece of flesh there, till the victim implored his death, whereupon Slade walked up to him and shot him dead. Another story is that Slade went up to the ranch, where he had heard Jules was, and getting the drop on him, said, 'Jules, I am going to kill you;' to which the other replied, 'Well I suppose I am gone up, you've got me now;' and that Slade immediately opened fire and killed him with his revolver.

Slade's execution had a most wonderful effect upon society. Thenceforward all knew that no one man could domineer or rule over the community. Reason and civilization then drove brute force from Montana."

### THE DWARFS.

**Some Particulars of the Death of Minnie Warren in Child Birth.**

[New York Sun.]

Minnie Warren, the youngest, brightest and prettiest of Mr. Barnum's dwarfs, died in Middleboro, Mass., on Tuesday evening, in childbed. She was the youngest of a family of eight children, all of whom except herself and her sister Livinia, now Mrs. Tom Thumb, were of ordinary size. When Minnie was 11 years of age she joined the Tom Thumb troupe, and for fifteen years she traveled almost continually, visiting nearly all the civilized parts of the globe. She was 40 inches in height, and never attained a weight to exceed 45 pounds, being considerably shorter and more slender than Mrs. Thumb. She was 27 years of age at the time of her death. To a pretty face she added pleasant disposition and winning ways, and she became the fast favorite of Mr. Barnum as well as the public. When Tom Thumb was married to Lavinia Warren the general opinion was that Commodore Nutt would take Minnie for his bride, but the little Commodore had set his affections on Lavinia, and his little heart was blighted when Gen. Thumb won her from him.

"Never mind, Commodore," the jovial Barnum said, "Minnie Warren is a better match for you. She is younger than you, while Lavinia is several years older."

"Thank you, sir," the Commodore said, stiffly, "I would not marry the best woman living. I don't believe in women anyway."

Time lessened Commodore Nutt's grief, and he partly renewed his attentions to Miss Minnie. But, after his first disappointment in love, it is said he became a fast young man, and Minnie, like a wise young lady, discouraged his addresses.

A few years ago Barnum found another liliputian, Major Newell, who was rechristened Gen. Grant, Jr., and added to the Tom Thumb combination. The Major was bright and intelligent, and he and Minnie became great friends. About a year ago they were married, and they lived happily together with Gen. Thumb and wife in Middleboro. Their last tour together was in the Western States, from which they recently returned.

When Mr. Barnum was in the city recently he let the secret out, which had been closely kept by Minnie's family, but the memory of the spurious Tom Thumb baby led many to regard the story as a Barnum hoax. But the New Haven women soon discovered the purchase of little bits of muslin, lace and flannel by members of the Warren household, and secrecy became impossible. A lady friend who visited the Warrens described the little garments as "too comical for anything." Dolls' patterns were used, and the little slips and wrappers were made one-sixth of the size of garments for ordinary babies.

Mrs. Newell is described as looking forward to maternity with great anticipations of happiness and no misgivings. Her husband, however, had gloomy forebodings, and expressed the greatest solicitude. Her death was a great shock to her family. The child died at birth. It weighed five pounds and ten ounces. Four hours later the mother died from exhaustion.

Mrs. Newell's death caused deep sorrow in Middleboro, where she and her sister were much loved. Much sympathy is expressed for Major Newell, who is overwhelmed with grief.

A gentleman who was with Mr. Barnum for several years says that Major and Mrs. Newell were the smallest wedded pair that ever lived. One smaller couple is mentioned by Marco Polo in his travels in Tartary. They were each 25 years of age, and twelve and eleven inches in height respectively. They married by order of the Khan, and their fourth son was six feet two inches in height. There are some doubts as to the correctness of Polo's figures.

Gen. Tom Thumb and wife have grown corpulent in the last few years, and neither appears so diminutive as in their younger days. The General has been wealthy, but has lived extravagantly, and spent a fortune in yachting and other sports, and possesses only a moderate competence. He is 41 years of age.

### FARM AND GARDEN.

THE STRAWBERRY BED.—The first thing you do, attend to the old strawberry bed, if you want a crop next season. Spade up the ground between the rows, and work it up in the rows with a fork and spade, scattering among the vines a liberal quantity of well-rotted compost—nothing better than hen manure. It does no harm to mow the tops of them right off. Sow seed of many annuals if you want a nice show of flowers next Fall and Winter. Don't fail to get in the turnips this month. If you have a piece of sod land you wish to put into small fruit next Spring, plow it as soon as you can, and by Spring the sod will be well rotted. Keep the new growth of raspberries and blackberries well nipped back.

If you have no strawberry bed, plant one out as soon as you can. Take young plants, dig the hole, and as the roots are placed in pour the hole half full of water, and draw in the earth quickly, and shade the plants for a day or two with newspapers or green leaves. They will give you one-third to one-half a crop next season. Give the fruit trees a good coat of whitewash; it prevents blight. Sow the lawn with a good coat of plaster; it retains moisture, and is a great help to the grass. Cucumbers for pickling may be started this month. Put a stick in hills of melons and cucumbers, and the like, saturated with gas tar to keep bugs away.—*Fruit Recorder.*

COLORING APPLES:—The San Jose *Mercury* says: "Charles Caine, who owns an extensive orchard near this city, has a method of giving to red, striped and yellow apples a coloring. The fruit is picked and laid upon the ground in long, flat piles, under the half-shade of the trees. It is desirable to give them as much sunlight as they will bear without sunburning. In two or three weeks the apples on top will be highly colored. These are removed, boxed and sent to market and the next layer exposed to the sun. His apples thus colored, especially the Baldwins, Smith's Cider and Spitzenbergs, challenge the admiration of all who see them. By this process, apples that, when picked from the trees, were almost without color, will become as brilliant as the reddest apples on the tree and equally as fine as the best."

FARM HORSES.—There is much discussion among our farmers about which breed of horses, or what sized horses are suitable for farm horses. I am inclined to horses from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds in weight, as being the best size; and I think that a blood stallion bred to a large roomy mare, will give us the most satisfactory stock. Many incline to the Norman horses, and if you want to sell the colts, you will find them as profitable as any; but I would prefer horses with less beef on their legs. I have seen two teams this spring, each having a beefy horse and a trim-built one, and in each case the beefy-legged horse had the scratches badly, while his mate was free from the ailment. That these beefy horses will keep in good order on less feed than a high strung, active horse, I am quite willing to admit; that they are able to do as much well fed, I doubt; and am certain that, in an emergency, one active horse is worth two of the others. There is almost no limit to what an active, ambitious team can pull for a short distance, and after a rest or "blow" they can do it again and again, while your big beefy horse is discouraged and has to be urged to make him take the collar after a severe pull. And, anyway, with our farm work, pluck is more needed than weight. I have seen a big team tired out, ploughing, when a small, active team had done more work and felt fresh at the end, in ploughing a fallow where the ground was soft.—*Col. J. D Curtis, in Rural New Yorker*

SUMMER CARE OF HOGS.—The principal diet of hogs in summer should be grass, rich slops, fruit and vegetables, and some corn; these, with the worms and insects obtained on range, are amply sufficient to sustain a steady growth until the cool autumn weather set in, when a diet of sound corn with some slop should be continued until they are fat enough for killing or for market. The process of taking hogs through the summer applies equally to hogs that have been wintered, or to spring pigs, except the pigs should be fed stronger on account of their more rapid growth.

Summer is the time to make pork; making it in winter is much like running a boat against wind and tide; it requires too much food to keep up the supply of animal heat. If hogs have plenty of grass in summer, and about half the grain they will eat, they will fatten rapidly, and about three pounds of pork can be made in cold weather with a hog in a close pen. The grass is cooling and loosening, and counteracts the feverish properties of the grain.

Another important consideration in favor of such a diet is cost, which is merely nominal as compared with grain alone. Free access to pure water and good shade is essential to comfort and consequent growth and thrift of the pig. The hog delights in a cool, damp locality, and is very sensitive to heat and cold, and suffers extremely from exposure to either. Any unusual exercise will be fatal to a hog that is fat, on a hot day, if it has not free access to water.

A pig should never be allowed to stop growing; in fact, that rule holds good during its entire life. A poor, mangy pig is of no value; close confinement in filth and dirt will check the growth, however generous the feed; but if starved at the same time it would be a mercy to both pigs and owner to send them to the manure pile.

Milk is a very cooling drink, and almost indispensable in raising young pigs. But very little corn and no corn meal should be fed to young pigs before they are four months old. The effects of corn and raw corn meal on young pigs are these: These pigs will first be costive, then they will scour. They will rub against everything they come in contact with, and rub their hair off. Their skin will have a red and dry appearance. A dry, black scurf will begin to form on them, and the more of the corn meal that they eat, the poorer they will get. The best thing that can be done for a pig in this condition is to give him a thorough washing in warm rain water or sour milk. Sour milk is best. Course flour or middlings from rye or wheat, when made into a thin drinkable slop with milk, is the best feed for young pigs except bread and milk. Bread is good for young pigs because it has been leavened. Food has to ferment before it will over-task his stomach and spoil him. Lettuce is good for young pigs. It will stop the scours on them. The middlings should be put with the milk at night after the feeling has been done, and allowed to be in the milk through the night, never allow the swill tub to get quite empty, always leaving a little in the bottom for yeast. The swill should never be allowed to get stale. Hogs are pigs treated as here described will grow to satisfaction and prove profitable.—*Ohio Farmer.*

WHEAT STRAW MADE EQUAL TO HAY.—Bring ten gallons of water to a boiling heat. Take it off the fire and add to it at once three gallons of linseed unground. Let it remain till it gets cold. Then empty the whole into a cask containing forty-four gallons of cold water and let it remain for forty-eight hours. At the end of that time it will be reduced to a thin jelly. Spread out half a ton of straw and sprinkle it over regularly with the whole of the liquor from the cask. The stock will eat it up as clean and keep as fat on it—quantity for quantity—as they do with hay.

FARM NOTES.

—The New England farmers ignore the use of Paris Green, and save their potato crops by diligent application of hand labor.

—Your ancestors did well with their farms but you should do better. Their systems were good for their day—yours must be a better one for your day.

—Your quince trees need a good allowance of salt just now. A quart or two will be thankfully received and gracefully acknowledged. Do not forget it.

—The *Prairie Farmer* suggests, that every farmer should make an experimental station of his farm, himself being director. A good idea, say we.

—"A City Farmer" who knows what he is talking about says: "The straw or early-cut grain, if properly cared for at threshing, is worth as much for fodder as pure hay."

—"Experience," says the *American Cultivator*, "all over the country, shows that the best cows for producing milk are one-half, three fourths and seven-eighths grades."

—The New England *Farmer* says: "cream taken from sour milk which has progressed in fermentation so far as to separate its whey will almost invariably give a strong cheesy flavor to the butter made from it."

—Work not a rod of land more than you can work well. It is easier and far more profitable to reap sixty bushels from one acre than fifty from two. Manure and proper cultivation will enable you to do it.

—Organization is now the supreme necessity, farmers. Not only must we organize for social benefits, for small growth, and for experimental power, but we must also organize to utilize the results of our labor.

—Touching the use of Paris Green the Utica *Herald* says: All in all, it is high time to be economical in the buying of a poison which is working so much deadly evil, when hand-picking and a reasonably close oversight of the vine will give us all the potatoes needed at no risk to the life of God's creatures.

—The very best butter now made," says Prof. Arnold, "is not worked at all. The globules are cooled to a point when they will cohere easily, then dipped out with a ladle, the butter-milk rinsed out, salted by stirring in the salt, then putting into the tub, merely putting it together and not working it at all."

—A few enterprising, energetic farmers in a community will improve the whole tone of the place. A few determined and judicious leaders will rally round a good cause, to aid the united efforts of the majority of the cultivators of the soil. Most men are ready to follow that cause which appeals to their good sense and reason, though there are but few men who are willing to take the responsibility of generalship. No town, village or hamlet should be without a farmers' organization of some kind, for mutual counsel, discussion and comparison of methods and results.

—The sooner farmers make up their minds to the fact that combination of forces, an association of effort, a co-operation of labor is necessary to secure that recognition in the community which the cultivators of the soil deserve and should command, the sooner the wheels of progress will be set in motion. Those easy-going souls who are waiting for some power to come to them and carry them on to fortune and position and power are doomed to die in disappointment. To those alone who plow and plant and cultivate is the harvest assured.—*Am. Cultivator.*


**Absolutely Painless.**

Hundreds visit 278 Penn avenue every week to have their teeth extracted. Dr. Quincy A. Scott is always successful.


### MIDSUMMER.

Around this lovely valley rise
The purple hills of Paradise.
O, softly on yon banks of haze
Her rosy face the summer lays
Becalmed along the azure sky
The argosies of cloudland lie,
Whose stores with many a shining rift,
Far-off their pearl-white peaks uplift.

Through all the long midsummer day
The meadow sides are sweet with hay.
I seek the coolest sheltered seat,
Just where the field and forest meet—
Where grow the pine-trees tall and bland,
The ancient oaks austere and grand,
The frinky roots and pebbles fret
The ripples of the rivulet.

I watch the mowers as they go
Through the tall grass, a white-sleeved row;
With even stroke their scythes they swing,
In tune their merry whetstones ring.
Behind the nimble youngsters run,
And toss the thick swaths in the sun;
The cattle graze; while warm and still,
Slopes the broad pasture, basks the hill,
And bright, when summer breezes break,
The green wheat crinkles like a lake.

The butterfly and bumble-bee
Come to the pleasant woods with me;
Quickly before me runs the quail,
The chickens skulk behind the rail,
High up the lone wood-pigeon sits,
And the woodpecker pecks and flits.
Sweet wood-and made stinks and swells,
The brooklet rings its tinkling bells,
The swarming insects drone and hum,
The partridge beats his throbbing drum,
The squirrel leaps among the boughs,
And chatters in his leafy house;
The oriole flashes by: and look—
Into the mirror of the brook,
Where the vain blue-bird trims his coat,
Two tiny feathers fall and float.

As silently, as tenderly,
The dawn of peace descends on me.
O, this is peace! I have no need
Of friend to talk, or book to read:
A dear companion here abides:
Close to my thrilling heart He hides:
The holy silence is his voice,
I lie, and listen, and rejoice.

EMERSON.

### SENATOR BECK.

**What He Thinks of the Political Situation.**

**The Democracy Will Retain Their Hold on Congress—Grant Sure to be the Republican Nominee.**

Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky, was interviewed on Thursday, in Cincinnati, by a representative of the *Enquirer*, and said that the Republicans will bend their every effort to capturing the next House of Representatives, if possible, and with that object in view they will make the wickedest kind of fights in all the close and doubtful Congressional districts in the country. Nevertheless, he is confident that the present Democratic supremacy in the House may be maintained in the next one. "We may lose three members in the Pacific States," said he, "but we will gain three in Missouri, and that will equalize matters there. In Ohio and Indiana we will make large gains, and we will hold our own in Illinois, and, perhaps, make gains in New York and Pennsylvania. We may lose one member in Mississippi, but we will gain two in South Carolina, one in Florida and several others in the South, so that any gains the Republicans may make in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut will be overcome by them." Altogether, the Congressional prospect for the lower House was first class, while after the 4th of March the Senate will be Democratic by ten majority, and perhaps by eleven. "For I am in favor of unseating Kellogg," said Mr. Beck, "and giving the seat to the rightful owner, Spofford. Kellogg holds the seat by virtue of election by a Legislature that never was a legal body, and his commission is signed by a man who was never Governor of Louisiana, and is now Consul at Liverpool."

Mr. Beck does not seem to be overly enamored of the Potter Investigating Committee, as he regards it as being part of the scheme to make a martyr of Sam Tilden, and to keep him prominently before the Democratic party as its next candidate for the Presidency perforce. Mr. Beck is not a Tilden man by a jugful, and he says if the Conventions of the two great parties were to meet to-morrow the Democrats would nominate Thurman and the Republicans Grant. Speaking of Grant the Senator said: "If any man takes him for a fool he is mistaken. He knows what he is about. His tarry in Europe, where his expenses are, I have no doubt, paid by the bondholders and capitalists of the country, and, where he is being lionized and feted by the royalty and nobility, keeps him out of political complications at home and still fresh in the minds of the people as a great man.

Next year," said he, "when he returns home by way of San Francisco, he will have such a reception through the country from California to Philadelphia as never man ever got before him. Why George Pullman is building now, I'm told, twelve of the finest coaches ever placed on wheels especially to convey him and his friends on this trip. A tremendous fictitious enthusiasm will be worked for him at every station, and then the cry will be raised that he must accept the nomination, in deference to the will of the people, as thus expressed, and nominated he will be. It will be the duty of the honest press of the land to discount the effect of the reception by exposing the means by which it will be caused, and thus open the eyes of the people to its fraudulent character." Mr. Beck thinks that the founders of the National party—Sam Cary, Blanton Duncan, Ben Butler, &c.—are playing into the hands of the Grant movement, and that they will be rewarded therefor in due time. The Republicans will have them make incendiary speeches against the rights of property, and then they will use these utterances as evidence that the country requires the services of a strong man at its head to protect the interests of all capitalists and land owners, of whatever degree. Thus they hope to bind together all the monetary and landed interests of the country in favor of Grant, and by thus doing they hope to sweep him into power by a resistless majority.

### AN INFIDEL'S SUICIDE.

**He Blows His Brains Out in the Presence of a Large Audience.**

CHICAGO, July 26.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Capron, Ill., says a dramatic suicide occurred there on Tuesday night. Early last May, George W. Burleigh, who is an old resident of Ohio, came to that town ostensibly to start a tonsorial establishment. Burleigh was a man of varied accomplishments, fine education and versatile in conversation. While at Capron he was often in depressed spirits. Last Sunday he published a card informing the citizens that in order to gratify an often-expressed curiosity on the part of his townsmen to witness some such tragedy as the hanging of Sherry and Connolly in Chicago, he would on the evening of the 23d inst

# Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 3, 1878.


### THE SANCTITY OF HAYES' TITLE

ALEXANDER STEPHENS of Georgia, in one of his numerous interviews, last spring, said HAYES' title to the Presidency was better than that of any preceding President. The Hon. FRANK MOREY, for three consecutive terms a Republican member of Congress from Louisiana, in his testimony at Atlantic City, shows just how HAYES' title to the Presidency is better than WASHINGTON'S.

The Republicans began throwing out Democratic returns in Louisiana enough to elect PACKARD. When they had got this done, they found that the TILDEN Electors were not defeated by such a count, but that they still had 1,512 majority. So the Republicans went to work and threw out enough more votes to leave the TILDEN Electors in the minority!

HISCOCK, a Republican member of the POTTER Committee, seeing the disgraceful predicament in which this placed his Fraudulency, questioned MOREY so as to bring out the statement he (MOREY) did not mean to indicate that the Returning Board intended to elect HAYES by excluding 1,612 votes not needed to elect PACKARD, but that the Returning Board did elect HAYES by excluding those votes. BUTLER returned to the subject and showed by the dates of the affidavits prepared by counsel, of whom MOREY was one, that the affidavits relating to the parishes in which these 1,612 votes were thrown out were prepared *after it was found* HAYES *needed these votes.*

*All this shows that there was no honest count about it; there was, in fact, a predetermined plan to declare* HAYES *elected, and to throw out just votes enough to bring about that result.*

What a mockery to talk about HAYES having been elected President! It was like the election of LOUIS NAPOLEON in France, when the formality might just as well have been dispensed with.

### THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The German elections for members of the Imperial Parliament, took place on Tuesday last, that assembly having been dissolved after an existence of seventeen months—the Constitution provides for a duration of three years—in consequence of its refusal to pass the Anti-Socialist bill. At the general election held January 10, 1877 (and a few days later in the seventy districts where at first there was no choice) there were elected 397 members of the Reichstag, classified as follows: National Liberals, 128; Centre, or Ultramontane party, 98, including 5 Protestants; Unionists, 37; Conservatives, 36; Progressists, 33; Alsatians, 15 (of whom 6 favored local autonomy, 5 protested against the annexation to Germany and 4 were Clericals); Poles, 14; Social Democrats, 13; Independents of varied affiliations, 23. Of the 8,943,028 qualified voters on the electoral lists 5,557,774 voted, the partition of the popular vote being as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| National Liberals | 1,562,431 |
| Centre (Ultramontanes) | 1,092,644 |
| Conservatives | 540,103 |
| Social Democrats | 481,008 |
| Unionists | 437,663 |
| Progressists | 432 291 |
| Other Liberals | 149,120 |

It is generally believed the elections will result in the maintenance of the power of the National Liberals, who support BISMARCK in many things, but will not sanction the repressive laws he proposes against the Socialists.

### HOW TURKEY HAS BEEN CARVED.

The territory which Turkey loses by the Treaty of Berlin is roughly estimated by the London *Daily News* at seventy-one thousand five hundred square miles, or about thirteen thousand square miles more than the whole area of England and Wales. The loss in population amounts to more than three and a half millions, or somewhat more than the entire population of London. Austria gets some 30,000 square miles, with a population of over one million, and her armies have already occupied the territory, and been received by the inhabitants with a sullenness and distrust that does not bode well for the future peace. Montenegro gets a small strip of 1,500 square miles, with 40,000 population, and a harbor on the Adriatic. Servia gets 3,000 square miles, and the population is about 200,000. Roumania receives the Dobrudscha, but gives Bessarabia to Russia. The area and population of Roumania before the war stood thus: 46,800 square miles and 5,100,000 inhabitants; her accessions amounts to 5,000 square miles and about 200,000 inhabitants, but her loss in Bessarabia is an area of upward of 3,300 square miles and a population nearly equal to that of the Dobrudscha, which she receives. It will thus be seen that Roumania gains less than either of the small principalities. Montenegro, Servia and Roumania are each declared independent, with the condition that all their subjects shall enjoy absolute political and civil equality, whatever their religious persuasion. Russia acquires the portion of Bessarabia which was taken from her by the treaty of 1856, and thus once more extends her frontier to the Pruth and the Danube. The area of this accession, is upward of 3,300 square miles.

The new tributary principality of Bulgaria, has an area of 23,000 square miles, and a population of 1,800,000. It is to bear a proportionate share of the Turkish public debt, which is also the case with Servia and Montenegro. Bulgaria is to have a provisional organization, which is to last nine months only, and will terminate about the same time as the Russian occupation.

The new province of Eastern Roumelia lies south of Bulgaria, and is to enjoy a conditional autonomy with a Christian Governor, appointed by the Sultan, but approved by the Powers. In this province the Sultan is to have the right of erecting and maintaining fortified places and keeping regular troops.

In Asia, at the eastern end of the Black sea, Russia is to receive an accession of territory with an area of nearly nine thousand square miles and about a third of a million of people, Batoum, although annexed to Russia, is to become a free port, essentially commercial, and all the fortifications are to be razed.

Although the Berlin treaty reduces Turkey in Asia and Europe to the extent stated, of 71,500 square miles and more than three and a half millions of people, yet it is a modest partition compared with that proposed by the treaty of San Stefano, exacted from the Turks at the point of the bayonet.

### STENGER ON LOUISIANA.

Congressman STENGER of the Franklin district, in this State, was Chairman of the POTTER sub-Committee that went to New Orleans, to prosecute a branch of the electoral inquiry in that city. He is a straightforward, conscientious man, not easily thrown off his balance or deceived by others, and his views on the Louisiana matter are of interest because they are the convictions of such a man. Returning to Washington on Saturday last, Mr. STENGER expressed himself as fully satisfied with the result of the investigation in New Orleans. "We have clearly proved," said he, "the existence of a conspiracy among the leaders of the Republican party in Louisiana—KELLOGG, PACKARD, ANDERSON and others—to carry the State for HAYES in the face of an undoubted majority for TILDEN. We have shown by convincing testimony the existence of a plot in East Feliciana Parish, whereby Republicans abstained from voting on the day of election, to afford a pretext to the Returning Board to throw out the entire vote of the Parish on the ground of intimidation. A similar scheme to prevent the vote of West Feliciana from being counted was concocted by the Republican leaders, but E. L. WEBER, the candidate for State Senator, overturned this scheme in his anxiety to obtain Republican votes. It was well known that both parishes were strongly Democratic. It was proved that the Republican Inspectors and Supervisors of election and registration informed numerous residents of the parishes before they made their false protests, that there was not the slightest ground for complaint, as the election was fair, free and peaceable. We exposed the manner in which false affidavits were made. Fifteen Republicans who made affidavits swore that they did not know the contents of the papers subscribed by them, being satisfied when told that the affidavits were for the benefit of the Republican party. *These witnesses were on the list which Secretary* SHERMAN *desired subpœnaed to prove intimidation and violence* and it may be that he refused to have the balance of his witnesses sworn for fear they also would recant. Several witnesses swore to having seen SHERMAN, HALE, GARFIELD and STOUGHTON in active consultation with the State Republican leaders at the Custom House."

Mr. STENGER states the work of the Sub-Committee in New Orleans is not yet completed; and several leads have been developed, which, if followed, will result in the exposure of additional frauds. It is understood the general Committee will meet in New Orleans in September or October.

GENERAL NOYES, HAYES' Minister to France, as a reward for his Florida rascalities, when before the POTTER Committee told a wonderful outrage story that State Senator L. G. DENNIS had "gathered the colored people together in a church and related how he had been warned that if he dared to hold a public meeting he would be killed. Making them bend on their knees and raise their hands, they there vowed that if he were killed they would lay waste in every direction and avenge his death." Mr. DENNIS was before the Committee last Saturday, and was examined as follows by Mr. POTTER:

"Is this story true?"

"No sir; it is wholly imaginary."

"Did you call Governor Noyes' attention to it?"

"Yes: and he promised to retract it."

"Did he do so?"

"Not not until I wrote him, demanding a retraction," and then Dennis produced a letter from Governor Noyes to the committee informing them that Dennis was more likely than he to know about it.

"Did he tell this outrage story before you?"

"I heard him relate it as a good story—not as a fact."

"And did you not interrupt him, and he replied, 'Now, Dennis, don't interrupt me; this is my story?'"

"Yes, he told it so often that at last he believed it to be true," concluded Butler.

Yet NOYES went before the Committee and told this as a fact. As there is said to be a good deal of lying in diplomacy, he will make a good Minister if he has the brains to lie discreetly.

Mr. JAMES PARTON thinks that "the old American life of feverish, rapid development is substantially over forever and now we must accept life on the same conditions as it is accepted in the old countries, and live as they live." That is, there will be more hard work for less money. Wages and living will be cheaper, and it will be a long while before we reach the days of kiting speculation, sudden fortunes and as speedy bankruptcies. Mr. PARTON does not say that the existing state of depression is to be permanent in this country. He thinks there are remedies for it, and that our special needs in this direction are: "First, to approach free trade as rapidly as it may be safe to do so; second, to cut the Darien canal, to make access to the whole of our western coast; and third, the union of the factory and the farm," with less machinery in the factory. The second of these propositions is the only one Mr. PARTON will likely see attempted. Free trade is a long way off, and a decrease in the use of labor saving machinery is as improbable as falling back on the old road wagons and stages to carry prssengers and freight.

A DEBATE of great importance is now in progress in the British House of Commons, and it is likely it will work out the points of difference between the Liberals and Conservatives on recent phases of the Eastern question, and so enter into the politics of Great Britain. Lord HARTINGTON the Liberal leader, proposes the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That while the House has learned with satisfaction that the troubles in the East have been terminated by the Treaty of Berlin, without further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of liberty and self-government to some populations of European Turkey, it regrets that it has not been found practical to deal more satisfactorily with the claims of the Greeks; that in regard to Asiatic Turkey, the military liabilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended; that undefined engagements relative to a better administration of the Asiatic provinces have imposed many responsibilities on the State, while no sufficient means are indicated for securing their fulfillment, and that these responsibilities have been incurred without the previous knowledge of Parliament.

On Monday night Mr. PLUNKETT moved an amendment to this resolution, expressing the hope that the Government's efforts would preserve peace, maintain the interests of the Empire, and ameliorate the condition of the East. It is on this resolution, which is a virtual expression of confidence in the ministry that the debate is proceeding. It will probably be carried by a majority much larger than the Government vote in the House, as many Liberals support it.

The discussion was continued on Tuesday. GLADSTONE made a speech of over two hours in defense of his course, advancing some strong arguments. His speech was well received, and when he took his seat he was oudly cheered. He was answered by the Home Secretary.

KEARNEY is in Massachusetts, preparing for a series of open air meetings in the different cities, by which he hopes to strengthen the Nationals, overthrow the ruling party, and elect BEN. BUTLER Governor. He will probably find it discreet to moderate the tone of his San Francisco speeches, as well as of his Sunday reception speech in Boston. This extract reads like the insanity of a Paris communist:

The flag that we honor and have upheld, and will again, is to-day a flaunting lie. (Sensation.) It does not wave for liberty. It waves to protect a band of pirates (Cheers.) We propose to make it again wave for liberty—the liberty of its workingmen. (Great applause.) We propose to do in the East what we did in the West. Meet capital with labor in a fair fight and crown labor king. (Great applause).

Of course, no man should be held to a rigid responsibility for the tendency of language of this sort, delivered under the circumstances KEARNEY made his speech. It will be best to wait and see what he proposes to do, and how carry out his ideas; by what kind of legislation. But the movement initiated with BUTLER and KEARNEY in the lead, will probably make the dry bones of Massachusetts conservatism rattle.

THE event on Monday was the eclipse and millions of eyes gazed heavenward to witness the great sight. Owing to unfavorable weather, the phenomenon was invisible from many localities, but at numerous points the observer had an opportunity to enjoy a splendid view. The general observer appeared as much interested as astronomers, and thousands, children as well as adults, in every city and town where a good view could be had, saw the attraction and were greatly delighted with the different phases. Graphic descriptions of the appearance of the sun during the progress of the eclipse, and the effect produced on the teeming mulitudes witnessing the sight are given in our telegraph columns; as also some of the results reached by astronomers in their scientific observations. EDISON'S taxtimeter worked admirably at some points, but proved an entire failure at others. Astronomers failed to discover the planet Vulcan, although at one point by the telescope they were able to discern stars of the sixth magnitude. The discoveries made and the results reached will be published soon in detail by the astronomers, which will be awaited with great interest.

ALMOST every steamer that comes from South America brings some of the men who went out with the COLLINS Brothers to build the Madeira and Mamore Railroad. There must be good foundation for the stories of privation and hardship which they tell, but it does not seem that there is any way to prevent the suffering. The Philadelphia *North American* says that the mistake of the COLLINS Brothers was a fundamental one; they failed to acquaint themselves sufficiently with the character of the country into which they were going, so as to know what supplies were needed for the climate, and the kind of men they wanted. Another trouble was that they were overpersuaded by the hosts of young men who wanted to get to this new Eldorado, and who thought that it was the land of promise. They were unfitted either by education or physical training for the exposure to a torrid climate, and we are now hearing the crash of the castles in the air that they built.

THE Monarchists and other anti-Republican factions in France, are said to be moving for a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies in November. No doubt, they are anxious to recover their lost ground, but it is doubtful if MACMAHON will a second time consent to pull their chestnuts from the fire. To all appearances, the Republic is firmly established in France, and it is governing wisely, prudently and successfully. The success of the Exposition is a feather in its cap. GAMBETTA, previous to the election which recorded an emphatic popular verdict against the reactionists, predicted that the Republican strength in the Chamber of Deputies would reach 400. It has not reached that number yet, but it certainly looks as if it might reach it before long. Since the Chamber met there have been held sixty fresh elections on account of invalidation for fraud or official pressure. By them the Left, or Republican, wing of the Chamber has gained 51 members, and the Right, or reactionary, wing has gained but 9. As the matter now stands, the Republicans have about 380 members, while there are a number of invalidations yet to be disposed of, which, if the Republicans have their usual good luck, will bring up their strength nearly if not quite to GAMBETTA'S figures. The Republic is a success, and nothing tells like sucess.

THE Fort Wayne *Sentinel* reports an interview with a railroad employe who, it claims, is an authority among the railroad employes, a leader and a man of sound judgment. He says that the talk about a strike on the 15th of August is a canard. But says there will come a strike. He adds:

"When it does take place it will be a success, and good care will be taken that it is not undertaken until the plans are so laid that it cannot fail. The workingmen of the country are being organized very rapidly into a grand union, which will embrace all trades, and will have a membership of 3,000,000 of men at least. The blow will fall, and it will come when least expected. Whenever you see an announcement of the date, put it down as a lie. The day of this uprising will not be announced." In answer to the question if it would come this year, he said: "I cannot say. All I can say is that the public need not be surprised at any time by a great strike. It is inevitable. When this strike is fairly started," continued he, "there will not be a car running from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Every manufacturing institution in the country will be closed. Every mine will be deserted. And if the banks and the business houses, and the residences of the wealthy escape untouched I will miss my prediction."

Enough of this sort of blow has been let off within the last year to fill a large-sized balloon.

THE POTTER Committee have suspended further prosecution of the investigation until August 12th unless sooner called together by the Chairman. Gov. PALMER, the only witness examined gave important testimony. Having been asked the question whether the election in Louisiana was fair, he replied it was not, and further stated the feeling was general that both TILDEN and NICHOLLS were elected. Having learned that some Republicans had access to the compiling room of the Returning Board quarters, he asked the same privilege but was refused. He further stated the colored people voted the Democratic ticket of their own free will on account of the misappropriation of school funds by Republicans. Gov. NICHOLLS was more respected by the colored people than any other Governor he knew of; and even more than Governor PACKARD. The evidence adduced from this witness forms an important link to that which has so far been elicited.

BEACONSFIELD'S selection of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor General of Canada, displays his usual tact, and will be very satisfactory to the Canadians. His wife, the Princess LOUISA, will give the Kanucks a taste of royalty, and invigorate their attachment to royalty. She is understood to be the most gifted and highly cultured of the Queen's daughters; her manners, when she wishes to please, are extremely fascinating, and in Canada she and her husband will both wish to please. The private fortune of the Marquis is considerable; his father, the Duke of Argyll, is very rich; the Princess has $30,000 a year; the salary of the Governor-General is $50,000 and a residence. Upon their joint incomes they can entertain splendidly, and Ottawa will become even more than it now is—the seat of Canadian fashion and of elegance.

SENATOR OGLESBY of Illinois, made a speech in Chicago a few days ago in which he took a very gloomy view of the Republican prospects. He said: "The Senate of the United States is already gone. How did he feel in telling them that? Yet the admission had to be made—the Democrats had captured the Senate. They have already a majority of ten, and when the Senate met in March he did not know what their majority would be. It was, therefore, vitally necessary that the lower House should be won and held by the Republicans. If the Democrats only knew their power, they could take the government of the country out of the hands of the Republicans to-day." That's just what they are determined on doing.

THE New York *Herald* complains affairs down South are becoming stupidly dull. Here are Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama in the whirl of a political campaign with neither an outrage or a call for troops. The carpet-bagger has vanished, the iron hand of Federal interference has been taken away and peace and quietness prevails. So much for a wise Southern policy.

THE legal question back of Secretary SCHURZ'S decision restoring railroad lands to pre-emption at $1 25 per acre is whether the mortgage, given by the various roads upon their lands will operate as a sale or disposal of lands within meaning of the third section of the act of 1862, upon which the decision is based. It is expected that the railroads will contest the opinion in the courts upon individual cases of pre-emption.

### EDITORIAL MENTION.

NEW YORK *Sun:* It is remarkable that while the Democrats are willing and rather anxious that the Republicans should nominate GRANT, the Republicans are rather anxious that the Democrats should not nominate TILDEN.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S description of GLADSTONE, in his Saturday speech in London, is very pointed. He said he "was a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exhuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination." Rather neat.

EX-SPEAKER CONVERSE of Columbus, Ohio, has carried the Democratic nomination in that district for Congress. He is an able man. General EWING at present represents the district, but the new apportionment puts him in another from which he will be returned.

THE Nationals of Schuylkill have nominated CHARLES N. BRUMM for Congress over General CAKE, who was anxious for the nomination and would have been indorsed by the Republicans. This is one of the districts the Nationals claim they will carry, but we look for it going Democratic.

JOHN BULL is intensely loyal to the reigning family if the vote on the grant of an annuity to the Duke of Connaught can be taken as evidence. There were only thirteen votes in the negative in the House of Commons. The grant is fifty thousand dollars a year, and the special cause of it his marriage to a German princess.

THE *Chronicle*, desiring to place responsibility on the Democrats which don't belong to them, says they "controlled the XLVth Congress." Wrong; the Senate was Republican and so was the Preaident, leaving the Democrats only a small majority in the House. But be patient, neighbor. We will have the Senate after the 4th of March next, and the Presidency two years later. Then the Democracy will run the entire machine.

IN addition to the five millions of pounds granted some months ago by Parliament, for military preparations, in view of a possible war with Russia, an additional sum of £1,545,000 is asked. This makes the total cost of England's war flurry something over thirty-two millions of dollars, and not a hostile gun fired. But the guns were ready to fire, and that's why England has Cyprus and the treaty of Berlin instead of the treaty of San Stefano. It was cheap.

THE Paris Exposition is said to have a daily average attendance of seventy-five thousand visitors, notwithstanding the exceptionally hot weather. During the hot weather of the Centennial year, the daily average attendance at the Philadelphia Exhibition was about thirty thousand paying visitors, but during September, the average daily attendance reached eighty-one thousand; during October, nearly ninety thousand, and in the ten days of November over one hundred and two thousand.

THE Republicans are alarmed about the Maine election for Congress, in September, on account of the strength of the Democrats and Greenbackers, and their Congressional Campaign Committee has issued documents claiming that the Republican party is the father, guardian and protector of the greenback, and has prevented contraction and resumption with all its might. JOHN SHERMAN ought to be put on the stump to prove this. He can, if any man can, with Mrs. JENKS' assistance.

THE Democrats of Lehigh are after "Old Square Timber" in a resolution adopted at their county meeting as follows:

*Resolved*, That in the name and on behalf of the 5,881 Democratic voters of Lehigh county who cast their votes for State Treasurer Noyes on November 6, 1877, we call upon him to make good his several promises to the voters of this Commonwealth, as contained and set forth in his letter of acceptance of date September 26, 1877, to give to the taxpayers of the State the actual condition of the State Treasury as he found it upon taking possession of the office on the first Monday of May last past, in the shape of a published statement over his own official signature.

IN England, according to law, members of Parliament are compelled to publish their election expenses. Mr. GEORGE PALMER, the newly elected M. P. for Reading, has published his expense account. His seat, which he will only hold for a year, and that without pay, cost him $7,995, and this is the "smallest outlay ever known in connection with an election contest in Reading." If some of our United States Congressmen were compelled to publish their election expenses and itemize them, there would be an exhibit that would be decidedly interesting to the unsuspecting public.

IT will be noticed that all the complaints made as to corrupt ring legislation at Harrisburg, at the citizens' meeting, were only applicable to the Republican members elected from this county. They were responsible for the jobs. The Democratic representatives elected in 1874, not only did not further any jobbing legislation, but stopped a great deal that was engineered through the Senate. The moral of this is if the people want honest laws and no ring schemes sprung on them, they can do no better, and, in fact, nothing as good, as sending to Harrisburg this fall, as they did in 1874, a Democratic anti-CAMERON delegation.

AN English newspaper, noting the fact that Pennsylvania anthracite coal has been introduced in Italy, selling for $7 72 per ton, and yielding equally good results to iron founders who use it as English coke, which costs them $11 58 per ton, declares that the anthracite coal will probably supersede the use of coke. Over 200,000 tons of English coke are now annually sent to Mediterranean ports. The English journal adds, "perhaps at some future day the Americans will be good enough to try the experiment of supplying the British householder with coal fit for domestic consumption at a reasonable cost. Our own coal merchants have hardly succeeded in their interprise."

### PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE nationals are meeting with indifferent success in forming a party in Pike county.

THERE are three national organs in Schuylkill county, the editors of two of which want office.

GENERAL MCCANDLESS is likely to run for Congress in the first Philadelphia district. This is Freeman's corner of the city, he of bacchanalian revels on the floor of the House.

MR. H. L. DIFFENBAUGH, who is one of the secretaries of the Democratic State committee and a veteran journalist, has figured it out that Dill will get twenty thousand majority in the State.

THE *Democratic Crusader* says the labor vote is driving over to Dill and that he will receive from 8,000 to 10,000 majority in Schuylkill and Luzerne, with a probability that Carbon will add another 1,000.

PHILADELPHIA *Times*: Chairman Quay figures out Hoyt's majority at 20,000; Chairman Speer goes Quay 5,000 better for Dill and Dewees raises over both with some of his strongest counties unreported. The prevalent opinion is that at least two of the trio of chieftains are awfully fuddled over the election.

THE Greenbackers are endeavoring to form an organization in Pike county, but the Milford *Dispatch* says they will not find many converts in Pike, "and in the coming important election her citizens will go to the polls and roll up a rousing majority for the Democratic State and district nominees."

GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, ex-auditor general, has the inside track for the Republican nomination for Senator in Warren and Venango district. It is understood that the Warren congressional delegates transferred their votes to a Venango county man for Congress in consideration of receiving the senatorial candidate.

THE Democracy of Mifflin county met in Convention at Lewiston yesterday and made the following nominations; Congress, Hon. A. Reed; Assembly, John M. Shade. Sheriff, George Buffington; Treasurer, Samuel Killian; Commissioners, R. J. M'Nitt, Robert Copples; Director of Poor, Samuel Mitchell; Coroner, H. Rudisill; Auditors, Jno. Barr and John Swigert.

MR. A. N. BRICE, of Sunbury, declines to make the race for the Senatorship in Dill's district on the Republican ticket. After reflecting some upon the late Legislature, Mr. Brice pathetically says that "the contest necessary to win it, the time to be lost in the canvass and the unsatisfactory method of transacting public business at Harrisburg, even if elected, is not worth the effort of an active business or professional man."

THE Westmoreland county Greenbackers have made nominations as follows: Assembly, J. T. Fulton, George W. Rumbaugh, Richard Muse; Treasurer, John Rugh; Commissioner, Simon Fisher; Register, R. S. Elder; Auditor, T. J. Allen; Poorhouse Director, Richard Greenawalt. The Convention elected A. D. Scorer, L. F. Ambrust and A. J. Williams a committee to confer with a similar committee of Fayette and Green counties for the selection of a nominee for Congress.

IN the Lehigh Congressional district some soreheads have been trying to get up dissatisfaction with the Democratic nominee for Congressman, Mr. Bachman. They called a meeting on Saturday, and in response two rival and unsuccessful candidates and their friends came to the ground, organized the meeting and the disappointed aspirants for Mr. Bachman's place made strong speeches in his behalf saying they hoped the party would not fail to rally round him, as he is a man of sound integrity, and will do honor to the party which elects him. That was a very effective way to "settle it."

### Re-organizing the Army.

The New York *Times* publishes what purports to be Gen. Sherman's plan for the reorganization of the army. It is the system adopted in many of the modern European armies (although the latter are much stronger in numbers than that proposed for this country), but it is at the same time the system proposed more than half a century ago by Calhoun. The objects for which a standing army in peace should be maintained should be, according to Calhoun, the maintenance of respect for the sovereignty of the United States, the occupation of forts on the Western frontier to keep hostile Indians in check, and the perpetuation of military skill and experience, so that at all times the country may have at its command a body of trained officers and organizations capable of being increased to a large and effective army without the creation of new organizations. General Sherman's plan for securing these objects is to make the army consist of five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, and twenty of infantry, each consisting of twelve companies, or three battalions. The field officers of each regiment would include two majors, and each company would have a captain, two first lieutenants, one second lieutenant, and sixty-one enlisted men, including the non-commissioned officers, musicians and artificers. Under such an organization, a battalion would be the unit of organization, and the army would comprise 1890 officers and 25,760, men. This gives an aggregate peace establishment of 27,650, and the army is capable of being expanded by strengthening of organized companies until an effective force of 210,000 men under experienced line and field officers is obtained.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, which controls over 1,300 miles of track, is liable to have considerable trouble with its employes if payment be refused them much longer. They have not received any money for three months, and the indications are that they will get no money for at least a month, and then only a small portion of the wages due them. There is much discontent among the thousands of employes in consequence of the Company's tardiness to meet its obligations, which may culminate in a strike at an early day. We suppose it is necessary the workmen should wait for their pay, until big dividends are made on watered stock.

ACCORDING to a Roman correspondent, the Pope has sent a private letter to each of the sovereigns of Europe, in which he points out the evils of the present state of society, and says that as the Papacy finds itself struggling alone against the general subversion of order and morals, the Pontiff makes one more appeal to the sovereigns to put themselves in accord with him. Should that appeal fail he believes the time has come for making common cause with the people, in order to save them from ruin and to preserve the faith.

### NEWS IN BRIEF.

The employes of the Dexter and Eagle Cotton Mills at Manayunk struck on account of a twenty per cent. reduction.

The carrier pigeons, started from Columbus, O., on Friday, have not arrived at New York. The prizes will not be awarded.

There is no hope of saving the steamship Megantic, ashore on Anticosti. The passengers have been transferred for Glasgow.

Lieutenant General Sheridan thinks that Camp J. G. Sturgis, at Bear Putte, is the best locality for a Post in the Black Hi ls.

The Union Bank of Cedar Rapids, Ia., with a capital of $200,000, has decided to go into liquidation and close business August first.

A five-year-old son of Isaac Ruth of New Albany, Ind., has died from eating a dog button which had been left in the front yard by the police.

A family of four persons living at New Orleans O., used oxalic acid by mistake for sugar. C. A. W. Milthack died. It is believed the others will recover.

J. E. Gauthier, of New Orleans, aged seventeen, being mistaken for a burglar was shot and killed by Charles Hernandez, in whose house Gauthier was rooming.

In Frankfort, Ky., there is considerable comment which is occasioned by the departure for Canada of some Democratic leaders, just on the eve of an exciting election.

John McCain of Troy, New York, was suffocated while attempting to save the books and papers from his burning paint shop. He leaves a wife and five small children.

The store of T. F. Protzman, at Morris X. Roads, twelve miles from Uniontown, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The loss is estimated at two thousand dollars.

A dispatch from California says that Pedro Badillo had attacked officials at San Rafael, killing one soldier and wounding another, and that the whole frontier is up in arms.

The Tallapoosa, with the Secretary of the Navy and party on board, sailed early yesterday from Portsmouth for New York. The party will not return East, but disband at New York.

Reports coming in from Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota state that the crops were entirely damaged in those sections. Wheat in some counties will not yield over seven bushels to the acre.

The Orange prosecutions at Montreal have been adjourned to the 6th of August, with a view of getting up a test case for the English Privy Council. This was an arrangement between the counsel.

The Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin met in Milwaukee on Wednesday, and adopted a brief address, urging consistent and harmonious action on the part of the Congressional District Conventions.

The Military Commission which has been in session at Green Briar, White Sulphur Springs, has adjourned to meet in New York November 18th. The main features of the bill agreed upon thus far relate more to discipline and recruitment of the army than to its organization.

Edward M. Orr shot, and it is thought fatally wounded James B. McLaughlin, a lawyer, of Little Rock, Ark. He had turned over his valise to his lawyer as security for his fee, and when he demanded his valise the lawyer refused to surrender it until he paid his fee when he fired with the result above stated.

Several filings having been made on the Union Pacific lands since Secretary Schurz's decision concerning the Pacific Railroad land grant, Leavitt Burnham, the Union Pacific Land Commissioner, has issued a circular announcing that each and every case where such interference is attempted it will be litigated to the court of last resort.

A wagon containing John R. Grabill, Ferris Grabill, Augustus Miller, Martin Weaver of Millersburg, and Joseph Kemp of Lykens, while crossing the Northern Central Railway at the former place was run into by the Niagara express on Wednesday, resulting in the death of Weaver about two hours afterwards. The other our men were more or less injured, but none seriously.

The first bale of new cotton of the Mississippi valley, raised by F. Kernstra of Adam county, Mississippi, was received yesterday by Hugh Allison & Co. of New Orleans, classed good middling. It was sold at auction for eighteen and a quarter cents per pound. The cotton was well ginned, fully matured, of good color, silky and staple, and is superior to any first bale received for some years.

News has been received from Malheur City that two of Howard's scouts had arrived there with dispatches. The scouts left Howard's command about ten miles northwest of Malheu agency. The soldiers were entirely out of rations. The scouts crossed several fresh Indian trails leading direct to Malheur agency. It was thought the hostiles were either going to the agency to surrender or making toward Stein Mountain.

A strange and doubtless unprecedented accident recently happened to a horse in Jackson township, Indiana. While grazing, the animal attempted to lick his foot, as is supposed, and stepped upon its tongue, literally tearing that member out by the roots. The tongue has been preserved in alcohol as a curiosity. The horse is still alive and apparently intends to live out his regular period of years.

A ferocious sow attacked a two-year-old son of George Duncan upon the farm of John L. Williams, about one mile from Salem, Indiana, on Monday, and came near killing him. She first knocked him down and bit him in the face and over the right eye, then seized the right arm and bit it severely; then each of the legs. The mother rushed at her with a club, when the brute started to run with him. The mother finally succeeded in extricating the child, which is badly but not fatally injured.

Levi Weaver, aged seventy-eight years, died in Harrisburg on Tuesday. Mr. Weaver made his home in that city in 1840, having previously resided in Philadelphia and other eastern counties. In that year he entered into co-partnership with Stephen Miller, afterward Governor of Minnesota, the firm engaging in the canal forwarding business. Mr. Weaver was first to introduce draft animals in the canals. He also brought the first car to Harrisburg over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A terrific wind and rain storm passed over Detroit, Michigan, about two o'clock on Wednesday, doing considerable damage. During the storm the flat gravel roof of the east wing of the moulding shop of the Detroit Stove Works became overloaded with water and fell in. There were about thirty employes in this part of the building. The only one seriously injured was Henry E. Hibben, who was badly crushed about the body and injured internally. The damage to the building, etc., was $1,500.

Another large sale of real estate belonging to Peter Herdic took place at Sheriff's sale at Williamsport on Wednesday. The Opera House was knocked down to R. J. Walker of Philadelphia, for $30,500. The Herdic store block was purchased by the same party for $10,500 Herdic Park brought $1,200. Fifty-eight tracts of unseated lands were sold for $133 50, running from one dollar up to fifteen. William Weightman of Philadelphia, was the principal purchaser. The total sales amounted to $65,168 50 The sale was adjourned to August 9, when more valuable property will be put up.

A war has been going on this summer among the various towing associations in Chicago and rates have been unusually low. Yesterday afternoon the Vessel Owners' Towing Company and the Union Towing Association made an ineffectual attempt to reconcile their differences with the independents. No line of action was agreed on, but the two first associations resolved to reduce the rates of their employees fifteen per cent. The tug men subsequently met and decided that unless the action was rescinded they would strike to-day.

# THE ECLIPSE.

## Successful Observations Made in Many Localities.

### Edison's Testimeter Works Well in Some Quarters and Fails in Others.

### Graphic Descriptions During the Progress of the Phenomenon.

Clouds Interfere With the Observance of the Eclipse at Many Points.

A FINE VIEW AT DENVER.

DENVER, COL., July 29.—The sky was entirely clear until one o'clock when the clouds showed themselves over the mountains towards the north and westward. With these exceptions, the sky was perfect and the atmospheric conditions of the most favorable character for a successful observation of the eclipse. House tops were thronged with people, the higher buildings being especially in demand, as from them the approach of the dark shadows of totality could be seen as it swept onward over the plain. The time of the first contact was 2:20, Denver time, and ten minutes later the presence of the moon at the edge of the sun's disc was plainly perceptible to the ordinary observer with smoked glass.

By three o'clock the sunlight had moderated in a marked degree, showing a pale yellow light.

Later on, a livid glare overspread the earth. The heat of the sun was no longer oppressive, and light, similar to twilight, was shown in the horizon, and the light flecks of clouds began slowly to dissolve. Owing to a change in the temperature, as the period of totality came on, the sight from an elevated station was grand. An extreme dark shadow fell on Long's Peak, seventy-five miles distant, and sweeping rapidly south-eastward covered the plain like a gray pall. To the north-eastward clouds could be seen, bathed in sunlight and presenting a view of a beautiful sunset. During the period of obscuration, the moon appeared like a high black ball, surrounded by a beautiful circle of light, and as the sunlight suddenly burst forth again the chickens crowed as though the morning had dawned.

Astronomical parties as far as heard from failed to discover the planet Vulcan, although able to discern stars of the sixth magnitude. Professor Young reports that he discovered no ultra red or ultra violet lines, but that, at the moment of totality, the Franhoeffer lines were beautifully reversed. This was the most important result of his observation and confirms the observations made in Siam. Both the H. lines were also reversed. Very bright lines were seen near large B., which confirms Professor Pagson's observations. He also saw bright lines F. and 1,474.

Edison's taximeter failed to work satisfactorily, and he used a thermophile, which caused an unsteady motion in the galvanometer.

Professor Colbert reports that his observations tend to show that the moon's path in the heaven's lay a little further to the southward than indicated by the tables, or else that the estimate of the moon's diameter is too large, perhaps both. The measures made by Mr. Easterday indicated that the corona extended out on an average about twenty six minutes of an arc, corresponding to a distance of fully seven hundred thousand miles all around the sun. It was strongly situated, and in the direction of the ecliptic, the rays were nearly straight, while above and below that line they were markedly spiral in their character, and some of the lines at the base formed an angle of not less than 30 degrees with a prolongation of the sun's rays. Mr. Thomas also saw lines of 1474 but did not discover any new lines. The temperature during ecliptical as reported by signal officers is as follows: At 2:23 P. M., in the sun 114; at 3:35 P. M., 82; at 4:35, 100. The humidity at 2:30 P. M., was 12 per cent.; at 3:40, 22 per cent.; at 5:10, 17 per cent.

At Idaho Springs observations were made by Prof. Eaton, of Parker Institute, and S. V. White, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The day was cloudless. Numerous sketches of the corona were made. There was an entire absence of pink flame usually seen during total eclipses.

At Central City there were stationed Prof. Holden and Prof. Compton. Numerous drawings were made of the corona, but no report of scientific results has been received.

THE ECLIPSE IN LOUISIANA.

LAKE CHARLES, LA., July 29.—The eclipse began at 2:45 P. M., and ended at 4:45 P. M., a total duration of two hours. The total eclipse occurred at 3:45 P. M., and lasted one minute. The clouds occasionally obscured the sun, but the view at the commencement and the duration of the eclipse and during the last half hour was wholly unobscured. At the moment of total obscuration a match had to be lighted to note the hour on the clock. During the following minute, a perceptible halo ringed the moon, the surface of the latter looking like bluish steel. No perturbation was evinced by the animals. Dogs and cats retained their position in the shade where they were lying down when the eclipse began and the cattle browsed quietly in the fields. Children were interested but not frightened while looking through smoked glasses at the sun. A general exclamation of delight arose from them the moment of the total obscuration. The light then resembled twilight out doors but in the houses the rooms were dark. The first reappearance of the sun looked like a brilliant star of the first magnitude on the edge of a globe of steel.

IN WYOMING TERRITORY.

RAWLINS, WY., July 29.—The weather to-day was fine, the sky clear and the observation a perfect success. Edison's experiments with the taximeter were quite satisfactory. Dr. Draper of New York, succeeded in obtaining several photographs of the sun during the eclipse. Prof. Watson of Ann Arbor, and Mr. Norman Lockyer have just returned from Separation, where the total eclipse lasted two minutes and fifty seconds. Professor Watson discovered an intra mercurial planet of the size of a four and a half magnitude star, about two and a half degrees southwest of the sun. Mr. Lockyer says this eclipse was totally different, the corona being ten times brighter this time from the one in 1871, showing a great variation of the brightness of the corona between the maximum and minimum period of the sun spots. He obtained a faint photograph of the continuous spectrum of the sun, and saw no trace of lines or rings through Mr. Rutherford's grating. The structure of the corona was well observed by him but no trace of an exterior ring was seen and the corona vanished instantly, while in 1870 it remained visible for several minutes after totality. Only one faint protuberance was observed by Mr. Lockyer. He is greatly surprised at the differences of eclipses occurring in different sun spot periods, and at the intimate relation of the brightness of the corona to sun spots.

AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

GALVESTON, July 29.—A *News* special from Fort Worth says the observation of the eclipse was successful. The observation was taken with twenty-sixth instruments, securing note of the corona cuspis moon limbs and all contacts but the last, which heavy clouds rendered a partial failure. Five photographs were obtained: The first contact 3:12:25. The second 4:18:30. The third 4:21:02. The fourth 5:19:36, Washington time. The totality lasted two minutes and forty-two seconds.

A *News* special from Waco, Palestine, Orange and other points state successful observations were taken at those places.

### THE BORDER TROUBLES.

#### Mexican Soldiers Watching Mackenzie's Arrival.

GALVESTON, July 31.—A *News* special says that General Pedro Valdez, the Mexican commander who met Mackenzie when the latter was in Mexico after the raiders, is stationed with fifteen hundred men in the mountains above Eagle Pass, on the Mexican side, watching for Mackenzie. Last Thursday upwards of sixty head of Texas cattle were driven across the Rio Grande to feed Valdez's soldiers.

An official dispatch from Colonel Schwietzer at Ringgold barracks near Brownsville, fully confirms the capture of General Escobedo, concerning which there has been some doubt. He was captured on July 20th, near Cuatro Geneghas, in the State of Cohahauito. He was sick at the time and concealed at the Hacienda, the owner of which was threatened with death unless he revealed Escobedo's hiding place. Escobedo to save the man surrendered himself.

## WELCOMING BEACONSFIELD.

### How the Patriotic Londoners Greeted the Returning Ministers.

#### The Roadway From Charing Cross to Downing Strewn With Bouquets.

(From the London News, July 17.)

* * * No sooner, however, had the train passed under the arch of the station—as it did at the precise moment prescribed 4:45 P. M.—than a great ringing cheer went up, to be redoubled as Lord Beaconsfield descended from his carriage to receive a warm welcome from Lord Harry Lennox, by whom the reception at Charing Cross had been organized. As the Premier stepped upon the platform, beautifully decorated with flowers, evergreens and flags, a number of ladies and gentlemen, admitted by special cards, hastened forward to congratulate him on the result of his mission. Among the first of these were the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Northcote and Lady Abergavenny and others. After shaking hands with his numerous friends the Premier walked down the platform clear of the crowd, in order to acknowledge the greeting of the large number of members of both Houses of Parliament and of the public closely packed in the reserved seats, and then made for his carriage, entering which he took his seat opposite to the Marquis of Salisbury, the ladies being the Marchioness of Abergavenny and Lady Northcote. From the handsomely decorated platform of Charing Cross, converted for a moment into a species of green house, it was impossible to perceive the hot glare of the afternoon sun beyond the arch towards Charing Cross, and the faces of the gathered thousands representing the Conservative organizations of several towns. The streets, saving the space kept clear, were densely packed with people, and a good display of flags was at the houses along the route, all of which were crammed with eager sight-seers. As the carriage passed on at a walking pace hundreds of bouquets were thrown at it by the ladies who occupied the windows along the route—a novel and pleasing addition to the ordinary custom of waving handkerchiefs—and unlike the sugar-plum throwing at Italian carnival time, doubly pleasant, inasmuch as the cascade of flowers fall short of the object at which it is directed, and affords the smaller boys in the crowd infinite amusement in the way of scrambling. The practice is undeniably pretty, and on a bright day like yesterday very effective. Opposite the Admiralty Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were greeted with acclamations from those occupying the space in front of it, and at length reached the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing street, on the opposite side of which appeared the Foreign Office, crowded with visitors and crimson with decorations, against which the white dresses of the ladies contrasted very prettily. It was not long before Downing street was packed with a mass of people, whose cheers, led by accomplished fuglemen, were fired off with a regularity and simultaneity beyond all praise. In response to an oft repeated summons, Lord Beaconsfield at last appeared at the window at the end of his offices towards Whitehall. For sometime it appeared as if those more intent on hearing their own voice than that of the Premier would prevent him from speaking altogether, but ultimately he obtained a hearing, and in his still distinct tones, but hardly with the force so remarkable at Dover, said: "I assure you that no recognition of our labors could be more grateful to my feelings than this expression of the sentiments of those among whom I see many of my oldest and most cherished friends. Lord Salisbury and I have brought you back peace, I hope with honor, and such a peace as will satisfy our sovereign and add to the fame of our country. I can do no more than express my gratitude and pride for the sympathy which you have shown us at this trying moment."

This short speech took a long time to deliver, being frequently interrupted by salvos of cheering, and on the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield a loud cry was raised for Lord Salisbury, who found almost as much difficulty in obtaining a hearing as the Premier. Silence being at last secured he said: "I thank you heartily, and gather from this great assembly that you will always support a government which supports the honor of England." At this point Lord Salisbury found it impossible to continue, and, after waiting for a considerable time, continued: "The encouragement which you have given our foreign policy as the best for England." Further speech then became impossible, and the crowd in Downing street fell to singing patriotic songs. "Rule Britannia" was sung with great effusion, and it is only fair to the taste of the crowd—among which almost every station of life from that of peer to crossing sweeper could be recognized—to admit that an attempt to sing "We don't want to fight" was hissed down at once. Somewhat puzzled, the musical leaders at last settled down upon "For he's a jolly good fellow," which with a few shouts of "Ben, our ruler" appeared to satisfy the aspirations of the most exultant. Presently, however, a great uproar announced a change in the gender of the person whose "jolly" goodness is celebrated in the song. This was occasioned by the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Teck to call upon Lord Beaconsfield at his official residence. The incident gave occasion for a greater outbreak of enthusiasm that any which had preceded it, until the heat and fatigue telling at last, the crowd slowly and reluctantly left Downing street and the triumphal entry of Lord Beaconsfield into London was at an end.

A PRUDENT INVESTMENT for any one troubled with a slight cold, hoarseness, or sore throat, is a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, as it may save you from much suffering and no little danger. It is an old established curative, whose remedial qualities have been tested by thousands.

## CLOSE THEIR LABORS.

### The Potter Committee Adjourn Until August 12th.

### Governor Palmer the Only Witness Examined.

#### He Believes Tilden Electors of Louisiana Were Elected.

THE EXAMINATION OF GOV. PALMER.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Potter Committee resumed the investigation to-day and examined Governor Palmer. Mr. Palmer said: On the 13th of November, 1876, he went to New Orleans and was Chairman of the Visiting Committee. After their organization, he called on Governor Kellogg. He also called on Gov. Wells and had a full and free conversation with him. He urged the necessity for filling the vacancy in the Returning Board. He talked to Governor Wells and General Anderson, and impressed on them that civil war might follow this matter of a Presidential election. Wells professed to feel a great dislike for local Louisiana politicians of the Democratic party; expressed unwillingness to filling the vacancy in the Returning Board. Anderson always expressed his desire to fill the vacancy, but he was unable to agree with the other members as to who should be selected. His belief was that negroes were disregarded in the politics of Louisiana.

GOVERNOR NICHOLLS A FAVORITE WITH THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The witness found from the statements of some colored men that many parishes had been disturbed. Their school money had been used up and Democratic politicians had made many promises to them to vote the Democratic ticket. The Democrats had made extraordinary efforts to capture the colored vote. Governor Nicholls had obtained the respect of the colored down there more than any other Governor he knew of and more than Governor Packard. The witness held a conference with General Garfield, in which he urged the coalition of the two delegations so as to lay the facts before the country. The plan of the Board was to lay aside all disputed parishes and take up undisputed ones. On the 28th of November, the witness asked the Board when the returns from any parish were polled that he be given the result, but they would not do so till they were completed.

PARTIALITY OF GOV. WELLS.

He asked permission from Gov. Wells to enter the compiling room. The witness thought some Republicans had access to the room. He thought he saw Mr. Hale coming out of there. He saw Eliza Pinkston, when she was brought into the room by two men, and her condition was certainly horrible. It was about the 7th of December, when witness left Louisiana. He had heard Mr. Ascher say that Judge Levissee stated the election was a fraud, and if he could have one hundred thousand dollars he would give his vote to Tilden.

PALMER BELIEVES THE ELECTION UNFAIR.

If the witness was asked if the election in Louisiana was fair, he would say not. The sense of the people there was that Tilden and Nicholls were elected. He had heard of no prosecution against the parties charged with committing the Pinkston outrage. He said to Governor Wells and General Anderson that the Tilden electors were chosen, but that they might, on a fair consideration of the question, come to a different conclusion, but that this conclusion should be arrived at in evidence that could be clearly put before the public. The witness satisfied himself as to the perpetration of the Pinkston outrage by inquiries, and he supposed that political parties then, by taking the same means of inquiry that he did, could have also satisfied themselves as to its perpetrators. He told Governor Kellogg that if these things happened in Illinois, he (witness) would bring the parties to punishment, or he would leave the State. He believed that the people would have been satisfied with the Packard government, if he had been fairly elected.

After a few unimportant questions, Gov. Palmer's testimony was closed, and the committee adjourned until the 12th of August, unless sooner called together.

## IMPORTANT INTERVIEWS

### Regarding the Poorly-Paid Workingmen of Pennsylvania.

#### The Feeling Among the Laborers in the Mining Districts

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Inquiries addressed to well informed men at all points in the State at which labor disturbances would be likely to occur if anywhere, have elicited replies that do not confirm the widely circulated report of a contemplated general strike early in August.

At Scranton prominent coal operators, labor reformers, politicians and miners agree that, although the miners of this section would gladly better their condition, still a strike in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys is impossible at this time.

Duncan Wright, a leading labor man, said he thought a strike couldn't be brought about in this region if all the soreheads in the country tried it. The men could not afford it. The miners have no distinct organization, and the Labor party will not encourage a strike. The genius of the new order is opposed to it, and those who are earning half a loaf will not give it up to engage in anything so unreasonable as a strike, when they know they can gain nothing.

Dr. Hollister, the historian of the Valley, whose profession as a physician brings him constantly in contact with the miners, scouted the idea of a strike and said: "I have gone among them daily for thirty-five years, since Scranton had only four houses and know their feelings. It is true they are almost starving. They can't pay for medicine, but they won't strike. That would make them work."

At Wilkesbarre, the proposed visit of the agitator, Kearney, to the coal region, is discussed freely, but only the politicians are prophesying the result. The outlook at present is certainly as peaceful and hopeful as could be desired.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company began paying their employes for the month of June to-day. All sums under $10 were paid in gold and silver. Each miner received a part of his pay in the precious metal. Great excitement prevailed, as this is the first time in fifteen years that gold has been paid out by the company. The new silver dollars and the yellow jackets, startled the greenbackers out of their wits.

From Bethlehem and the Lehigh Valley, generally came the prediction that there will be no strike, and under no circumstances would the railroad men go into it. The iron men, however, are much discontented, and an outbreak of the mines would precipitate trouble all through the iron country. Once begun it would spread like a prairie fire.

President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, probably the best informed man in the State, employing through his company 18,000 men in the mining region, says: "I have not now, nor have I ever had this year, any fears whatever of a strike, nor do I believe that there ever has been a time since I have been connected with the coal trade when the relations between the miners and laborers and their employers have been as friendly as they are now. We have practically admitted our miners and laborers into partnership with us by giving them a rate of wages which depends upon the rate of tolls charged for carrying coal, and as we are extremely anxious to get high rates for every advance we make on freights there is a corresponding advance to the miners and laborers. Their interests are entirely identified with our own. So far as I am able to judge—and my sources of information are probably as good as those of any other person—there is not the slightest foundation for the story that the strike was to be inaugurated by the Knights of Labor on the 1st of August. In the first place, the Knights of Labor do not constitute one-tenth of the working population, and apart from this, the leaders and principal men among the Knights of Labor are working for political motives, hoping to carry the election this fall, and to accomplish their ends by means of the ballot. It is very well known that they have been advising peace and freedom from strikes as the only means possible to enable them to succeed in securing the political ends they have in view.

The general conclusion herein reported is derived from trustworthy advices, covering such places as Harrisburg, Pottsville, Oil City, Titusville, Parker City, Bradford and Easton, as well as Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem and Scranton.

## POLITICAL.

### Proceedings of Maine Republican State Convention.

#### A Hard Money Platform Adopted—Gov. Conner Renominated.

PORTLAND, ME., July 30.—The Republican State Convention was called to order to-day by Senator Blaine, and after organizing a recess was taken.

After recess, Lewis Barker was made permanent chairman.

The resolutions adopted invite most rigid scrutiny into the manner in which Republicans conducted the affairs of the State, and favor wise prohibitory legislation.

Governor Connor was unanimously renominated, and after speeches by Hon. Stewart L. Woolford, Senator Blaine and Representatives Frye and Hale the Convention adjourned.

BUTLER NOT A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A *Times* Washington special says that Gen. Butler, in conversation with a friend, declared he would not be a candidate for re-election to Congress. He has already served ten years in the House of Representatives, and has no ambition for further honors in that direction. Speaking about the reported candidacy of Grant, for a third term, Butler did not believe Grant desired to run again. Butler favors the passage of an act of Congress creating Grant Field Marshal for life, with a salary of $25,000 a year. Some recognition of this kind, Butler thinks, would be a fitting climax to Grant's illustrious career.

OHIO REPUBLICANS ACTING ON THE DEFENSIVE.

COLUMBUS, O., July 30.—The Republican State Central Committee met here this afternoon to arrange for the opening of the fall campaign. There was a large attendance of leaders of the party, including Charles Foster, ex-Governor Dennison and Judge West, the candidate for Governor last year. It was decided to open the campaign August 24, with the following speakers at the places named: Massillon, James a Garfield, C. H. Grosvenor; Hamilton, Wm. H. West; Marietta, James Monroe.

### MEXICANIZATION.

#### Senator Dan Voorhees Explanation of It.

[From his speech at South Bend, Indiana, last week.]

* * * When this (the Potter) investigation was ordered by a Democratic House of Representatives, a sort of hysterical scream burst out from the entire Republican press. To dispassionate ears, however, it sounded more like the cry of conscious guilt and fear of detection than of patriotic apprehension for the country. A new word was coined, prophetic of evil to our Government. We were informed with particular emphasis that our Government was to be "Mexicanized." Mexicanized! Do those who have hurled this word into our political vocabulary have any conception of its real meaning and application? From the conquest of Cortez to the present hour Mexico has been a land of revolution and lawless turbulence. One of the leading features of her history has been the usurpation of power by those who were not entitled to it. Fraud and violence have controlled her highest official positions. The question there has not been who was elected President of the republic, but who had the means of chicanery or force to obtain the position. Lerdo was but yesterday driven from that place, and Diaz now holds it in violation of the Mexican Constitution, and without the sanction of popular suffrage. But does the evil example of Mexico apply to the conduct of a party which investigates fraud and seeks to ascertain the true expression of the popular will? Does it not rather apply with the crushing force to that party, which, having procured control of the Government by the openly confessed means of false returns, now seeks to stifle all inquiry on the subject? Which policy would soonest and most certainly Mexicanize the American Government? What party is on the plainest road to that bad end? Is it the Democratic party, which aims to discover fraud, and to hold its criminal perpetrators up to public execration, or is it not in fact the Republican party whose leaders have desecrated the ballot-box and sapped the very foundations of popular government through the instrumentalities of the Andersons, the Webers, the McLins, the Dennises, the Jenkes, and that brazen gang now so conspicuous before the public? Who can be harmed by investigation? None but the guilty.

MR. HAYES' POSSIBLE IMPEACHMENT.

* * * By the forms of law Mr. Hayes was inaugurated. He has a legal right without the equitable right. He will remain where he is to the end of the constitutional term, unless he should be removed by virtue of that provision of the Constitution which has applied to every President from the foundation of the Government. He is liable to impeachment and to no other process for removal. If I am reminded that the President can only be impeached for acts while in office, my answer is that is true with this qualification: If it should be proven in this investigation, or any other, in reference to Mr. Hayes or any future President, that he was an accomplice in the commission of unlawful acts by which he procured his place, he would undoubtedly be liable to impeachment for such acts. In the present instance, I do not apprehend such result, whatever the real facts may be. The great wrong will be redressed at the ballot-box. The investigation will emphasize the crime which has been committed against the American people. It will go into history as a warning to future times, and the fate of those who committed it will make it less likely to ever occur again.

J. H. MCVICKER, the well-known theatrical manager of Chicago has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are about $650,000. Of this sum $507,000 is his part of the bond of David A. Gage, the defaulting City Treasurer.

## ON THE OTHER SIDE.

### Later Returns of the German Parliamentary Elections.

### Direct Negotiations Between Germany and the Vatican Probable.

#### Apprehensions Felt of More Trouble in Bosnia.

GERMANY.

LATER ELECTION RETURNS.

BERLIN, July 31.—In the election for members of the German Parliament, yesterday, the National Liberals were successful at Hamburg, Leipsic and Augsberg. A second ballot will be necessary at Hanover between the Particularist and Socialist candidates, and at Munich between the National and Liberal and Clerical candidates.

BERLIN, July 31.—The results of the elections are known and are as follows: Forty National Liberals, 14 Clericals, 9 Conservatives, 11 Progressists, 3 of various separatists and Particularist parties, and 1 Socialist. In the remaining twenty-three districts second ballots will be necessary. The Socialists have been defeated in four constituencies where they were formerly successful, but are concerned in many of the second ballotings, including those in Dresden and Solingen.

Complete returns from the kingdom of Wurtemberg elect seven Free Conservatives, three Imperialists, two National Liberals and one Ultramontane. Second ballots in three districts will be necessary. The Free Conservatives and Imperialists elected may be considered supporters of Prince Bismarck. National Liberals have carried the Duchy of Brunswick. Returns of thirty-eight South German districts show the election of nineteen National Liberals, six Conservatives, three Ultramontanes and one Separatist. Second ballots will be held in nine districts.

Socialists were elected in Glanchan and some other manufacturing towns. All accounts agree that the Liberals and Conservatives will sink their differences and unite against Socialists in second ballots. The defeat of Socialists is therefore assured. Herr Lasker has been elected in Miningam.

LONDON, July 31.—Special dispatches from Berlin to the London press agree that the great feature of the elections is the interest displayed by the people, from eighty to ninety per cent. of the full vote having been polled in Berlin and larger towns against the usual average of forty-six per cent. Another feature is the notable front shown by Socialists, where they lost several seats. They polled more votes than ever, and were only defeated by extraordinary efforts of their opponents.

GREAT ANXIETY OVER THE RESULT.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch from Berlin to an evening paper says the election returns continue to be of a character that gives great anxiety to the Government. The results in the large cities shows conclusively that the opponents of the Government of all shades have increased in numbers and in determination. Although every possible means have been taken to intimidate the Social Democrats and conciliate the Ultramontanes, the votes polled by each of these parties is larger than ever. The defeat of Gen. Von Moltke and Dr. Folk is considered highly significant of the exciting and perilous state of public feeling. Authentic returns has as yet been received only from the principal cities, but what intelligence has arrived from provincial districts indicates an increase in the opposition vote. The prevailing opinion here is that the disaffection against the Government is due more to the suffering caused by hard times than to any other cause.

Another dispatch says the gains of Socialists and Progressists will be found to be illusory and the coalition between the Conservatives and Catholics in consideration of the practical repeal of the Folk laws will give Prince Bismarck a strong working majority. The rejection of the electors of Dr. Folk and Gen. Von. Moltke has produced profound impression. The Socialists appear to have increased their vote in every portion of the Empire. In a number of districts the vote was so divided that a supplementary election will be necessary. It is said votes for Social Democratic candidates were cast by men hitherto unsuspected of affiliation with the party. It is thought the whole number of votes polled by the Social Democrats at this election will be nearly 800,000. In the election of 1877 it was 485,000.

Crown Prince Frederick William ratified the treaty of Berlin. Ratifications will be exchanged in Berlin on Saturday.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch from Frankfort confirms the report that the Papal Nuncio has had several interviews with Bismarck at Kissingen. A correspondent says he is in a position to state that direct negotiations between Germany and the Vatican will soon be opened. The German Government is apparently bent on effecting a reconciliation, though it is impossible to say whether it is sincere.

KISSINGEN, July 31.—The Pontifical Nuncio arrived from Munich yesterday and has been received several times by Prince Bismarck.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE ROYAL GRANT.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Plimsoll (Liberal) moved the rejection, on the third reading, of the bill to grant an annuity to the Duke of Connaught. After a two hours' debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 151 to 13.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

The American Free Masons visiting England were entertained at a banquet last night by the Grand Lodge at Free Masons hall.

ENGLISH ARMY EXPENDITURE.

The Army Supplementary Estimate for the additional expenditure in consequence of the war between Russia and Turkey, amounts to £1,545,000. In the House of Commons, Hayter (Liberal) gave notice of a resolution declaring this expenditure extravagant and burthensome to taxpayers, and ought not to be sanctioned by Parliament.

The race for the Goodwood stakes was won by Crawford's Norwich.

The delegates of the American Young Men's Christian Association to the Geneva Congress, arrived here yesterday, and were entertained at breakfast this morning, at the rooms of the London Association in Aldersgate street. A general meeting of welcome will be held Friday evening. Monday the American delegates proceed to Paris.

Albanti and Ernest Gye are to be married in the Warwick Street Chapel, on the 6th of August.

IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.

An important conference was held to-day at the palace of the Bishop of Winchester in Farnham. Twelve American Bishops were present. The Bishop of Winchester presided. Father Hyacinth and Bishop Hertzgog, of Switzerland gave an account of reform movements in French and Swiss churches. A resolution was passed pledging English and American churches to aid Bishop Hertzog in the work of educating candidates for the ministry.

ROSNIA.

PROGRESS OF THE AUSTRIAN FORCES.

VIENNA, July 31.—An Austrian force, moving parallel with General Philopovich, has reached Novi unresisted. Official reports from the Bosnian frontier state the followers of the Turkish agitator, who raised the insurrection against the Ottoman authorities at Serajevo, deposed the civil Governor and stormed and plundered the armory, after a sanguinary conflict with gens d' armes. General Philopovich telegraphs he received cordial addresses at Brod and Derbend.

LONDON, July 31.—Various special dispatches from Vienna express the fear that some difficulty has occurred in Bosnia because no private telegrams from the frontier has been received for twenty-four hours. Official advice, however, reports all going on well. The Serajovo insurrection has considerably diminished and there is hope of a peaceful accomplishment of occupation.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

Cardinal Franchi's illness will, it is feared, prove fatal. The last sacrament has been administered. The Cardinal is fifty-nine years of age.

The Russian Commissioner objected to a continuation of the inqury into the Rhodope insurrection. Insurgents had disclosed an agreement between themselves and the Russian commanders. The Russian commander threatened to withdraw if the inquiry continued. The inquiry continued, and the Russian commander withdrew.

A telegram from Belgrade states that the concentration of Servian troops continues and reinforcements are going to the army of observation on the Bosnian frontier. The whole standing army, numbering 20,000 men and half of the militia are still under arms.

The London *News* is informed the Marquis of Lorne will not leave for Canada until after the elections in the Dominion have been held. He will probably arrive there in November.

## THE GREAT RACE.

### Ross' Boat Capsizes Three Quarters of a Mile From the Starting Point.

RIVERSIDE, N. B., July 31.—At nine o'clock both Hanlan and Ross were ready for the contest, but the race was postponed until afternoon owing to the roughness of the water. In the afternoon, the water was calm, and at half-past two the judges repaired to the upper stake boat.

After considerable trouble regarding the referee, Sheriff Harding consented to act, and a rowboat being in readiness, he was taken on board the judges' boat and at 4:45 she steamed down to Torryburn Cove. The signal to come out was at once sounded, and in three minutes Ross was in his boat. Hanlan appeared two minutes later, and received loud cheers from the crowd on the judges' boat. At five o'clock the men were given instructions and ordered into line.

THE START.

The water was in good condition, when at eight minutes past five, the men were sent off, Hanlan being inside. Ross took the lead, and struck out vigorously, pulling thirty-two strokes to the minute. Hanlan followed at the same pace, but pulling a longer stroke, soon got even, and before he reached Appleby's wharf had passed Ross. Above the wharf, Hanlan was pulling thirty-two strokes and going beautifully, Ross following at thirty strokes.

ROSS' BOAT CAPSIZES.

Three hundred yards from Appleby's, Ross' boat was seen to capsize, and for a moment it was feared he had been drowned. He was soon seen, however, clinging to his boat, and a skiff went off and picked him up. Ross says the spring of his row lock was worked out and he upset, breaking the box of the boat.

HANLAN'S FINE ROWING.

Hanlan, in the meantime, went up the course, taking his time, however, and went around the stake boat, at 5:28. On his return he showed some fine rowing, but did not over exert himself. The accident did not appear to do Ross any harm. When taken on board the judges' boat he was very reticent and feeling badly over the way he lost the race. He says the boat got in bad condition soon after the race started and that he was watching the boat and not Hanlan. General regret was expressed over Ross' misfortune, but the prevailing opinion here is that he was over matched. Appleby's wharf is three quarters of a mile from the start, and at that point Hanlan was a length ahead. Ross struggled gamely while rowing. There was great excitement on shore during the continuance of the contest, but the accident to Ross threw a damper over the day's sport. Hanlan's time to the scene of the accident was about six minutes. The official time of the race was 36:58.

OTTAWA, CANADA, July 31.—An effort is being made to induce Hanlan and Courtney to row on the Ottowa river. It is probable that five thousand dollars will be offered.

### THE ROBBER GANG.

#### Two Families Outraged and Robbed in Cumberland County.

HARRISBURG, July 31.—The other night six masked men knocked at the door of Jacob Eckert, aged seventy-six years, near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county. Mr. Eckert ran for his gun, but before he had gone far he was seized by one of the party and had a pistol pointed at his head. The man was thrown on a bed by the outlaws and securely bound with a leather strap. Mrs. Hannah Fagan, an aged lady, was next bound, after which the gang compelled Mrs. Eckert to accompany them through the house and show them the whereabouts of all the money in the house. They secured $235, when they threw her on the floor and subjected her to similar treatment received by the other inmates, and made a thorough search of the house.

Last night another robbery was committed in Cumberland county similar to the above. Near Boiling Springs reside John Beltzhoover, aged ninety-three years, and his wife, almost the same age, and Nancy Richwine, also well up in years. Mr. Beltzhoover owns several farms, and is reported to be wealthy. At about ten o'clock last night a noise was heard at one of the doors, and Mr. Beltzhoover, getting out of bed to ascertain the cause was knocked down in the door. They then bound his arms and legs, and followed the work by placing Miss Richwine in a similar dilemma. Mrs. Beltzhoover was then ordered to procure two candles for the robbers to light them through the house, she being compelled at the point of a pistol to reveal the location of any money in the house. Only about $100 was secured, the old gentleman never having much about the premises. Miss Richwine had meanwhile extracted herself from her bonds and gone in search of a relative, but before she arrived at the house the robbers had left with their plunder.

It is learned that Mr. Beltzhoover will die from injuries received at the hands of the outlaws, who are no doubt a portion of the gang who committed the outrage near Mechanicsburg.

**The Climax.**

At last a perfect dentifrice has been discovered. Never was tooth brush dipped into a preparation so unobjectionable and so effective as Sozodont.

All its ingredients are botanic. It whitens the teeth, keeps them undiscolored, and free from blemish, and improves the condition of the gums.

Nothing but a broken bank is unmendable by Spalding's Glue. TTS

### STATE ITEMS.

A NUMBER of Indiana county farmers are embarking in the stock raising business.

IT is reported the Erie Railroad has withdrawn from the Standard compact and will give open rates to everybody hereafter.

A NEW well was struck on Saturday at Newtontown, about one and a half mile nearer Titusville that the Schreiner well. It filled up with oil and will be tubed immediately.

DR. DURANT of the hardware firm of Reid & Durant, of Franklin, died last week after a protracted illness. He has been a prominent resident of Franklin about thirteen years.

J. B. GOE, arrested for the alleged stealing of W. G. Down's horse, at Jefferson City, was taken to Clarion yesterday. The horse is in dispute, and it is doubtful if a case of theft is made out.

JAMES JACK, living near Jacksonville, Indiana county was precipitated from a load of hay while adjusting a hay fork the other day and received injuries which will probably result in his death.

SAYS the Parker *Daily*: H. L. Taylor & Co. are leasing a great many of their small wells to their pumpers. The wells will be doubled up, thus enabling the lessees to make good wages over and above all expenses incurred.

IN Greenback circles a rumor is rife that Hon. W. C. Plummer will probably draw out in favor of L. H. Smith of Petrolia, for Congress in the oil region district. Mr. Plummer is now stumping Butler county for the Greenbackers.

CARPENTERS are at work at Washington borough framing the timber for the trestle work which is to connect the narrow gauge roads centering there with the Hempfield. The hands from the Baltimore & Ohio road are doing the work.

MISS MARY MCNARY of Hickory, Washington county, hung herself to the bed-post on Saturday last. When found she was quite dead. She had been sick for a long while and was very low spirited but gave no sign of her intention. She was fifty-nine years old.

THE fine residence of Mrs. John R. Brawley, five miles east of Meadville, was totally consumed by fire on Saturday night with all of the contents, the occupants barely having time to escape. The building was new and cost $4,000. The total loss will reach $6,000; insured for $2,500.

MANY of the houses in Titusville were perceptibly shaken by a terrific explosion on Sunday afternoon. The sound seemed to come from the southern hill. Some boys, it was found, put an empty nitro-glycerine can on a stump near the Octave district, and fired it by means of concussion. Some bushes and limbs of trees were torn and di-mantled, but fortunately no person was injured.

THE "cross-cut" railroad, from Brocton to Mayville, has been sold to Boston capitalists for $75,000, and an ice train and a local freight are now running daily, but no passenger trains are running. It is reported that the road has been bought for the "Hoosac Tunnel" company, and that one great object was the Downer Oil Company, the only company that has successfully contended with the Standard, to have an outlet for their oil.

TIMES are not brisk in Oil-land, but it is confidently believed that the plan announced by the Producers' Union has evolved an outlet which will sooner or later "give us a rest." The local docks are gradually falling into line, and the time is not far distant when the whole oil country will be in unison. This fact is particularly palatable to the people in general, for they see in the Producers' plan a happy issue from out all their afflictions.—*Derrick.*

THE rumor that the Equitable Pipe Line has been sold out to the Standard is said to be false. The Titusville *Herald* says the Equitable Company are building two 25,000 barrel tanks, one at Rixford and one at Frisbie. Carroll & Co., of Pittsburgh, have the contract, and the work is to be done within thirty days. The company are laying four inch wrought iron pipe from Frisbie to Rixford, and are daily connecting with new wells. Their sales to outside refiners have thus far averaged 1,500 barrels per day.

THE Clarion county Greenbackers, after a stormy session lasting through Monday afternoon and Tuesday, nominated the following ticket: Senate, Rev. J. Litzel of Callensburg; Assembly, R. C. Coutes of St. Petersburg, J. C. Coughner of Monroe township; Treasurer, D. B. Richart of Callinsburg; Prothonotary, S. H. Thomas of Turkey City; Recorder, W. A. Teats of Millcreek township; District Attorney, S. K. Clark, of Clarion; Commissioners, A. L. Siegnorth and John Hilliard of Red Bank.

MR. J. C. COZAD, who lives in Pymatuning township, Mercer county, has in his door yard a pear tree on which there were, during the spring and summer, four different sets of blossoms, and has now three distinct sets of fruit on it. The first bloom was at the usual time, in early spring. The second in May, after the fruit from the first had formed. The third bloom was in June from which there are formed and now on the tree perfect fruit. The fourth bloom was in July, but the intensely hot weather prevented their maturity and no fruit resulted from them.

BEYOND the delivery of wool previously purchased, scarcely anything has been done in the wool market of this county during the past week. We are not aware of the presence of any eastern buyers, and local purchasers do not exhibit haste or anxiety to "gather in" fleeces. The prices now offered are not quite up to those heretofore prevailing, yet we do not think our growers are disposed to take less than 33c for the ordinary run of Washington county wool. So far but little more than half the clip of the county has been sold.—*Washington Democrat.*

MANY farmers and others along the line of the old Portage road and canal are in sore distress over the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not

# AT BEAVER FALLS.

## Wonders and Resources of the Natural Gas Wells.

## The Gas Utilized by a Number of Works.

### Items of Interest Gleaned From a Tour of Manufactories.

### The Town Rapidly Growing and Future Prospects Bright.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

A TOUR AROUND THE MANUFACTORIES.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., July 24th, 1878.—As you go up Beaver river from the car station, after passing the Cutlery works, the settlement opens out into a very beautiful village. There is a great broad street, back from the river upon which front many handsome houses generally surrounded by trees and bushes. The thrifty air of the Economites seems to cover them all.

At the upper end of the village is situated the file works, which to one not acquainted with the process is a real curiosity.

THE SHOVEL INDUSTRY.

Opposite the file works is the shovel manufactory of H. M. Myers & Co. I met McGrann, the contractor for the new Lake Erie Railroad, coming out of the shovel factory where he had been purchasing an additional supply of tools for his men. McGrann told me the Beaver Falls shovels were ahead of the Ames No. 2, or anything else manufactured for railroad work, and that his foreman had advised him to lay in a supply.

I went into the shovel shop, but the proprietor didn't seem anxious to tell me much about it, or bother his head. They were "running on" long handled shovels for the San Francisco market, miners' shovels, with the name of a leading hardware firm on the Pacific coast stamped on the iron shovel as the maker thereof. Here, again, do we see Pittsburgh hid under a bushel. "We make here two-thirds of all the shovels used in the Nevada mines," said Myers, and then he turned away to his riveters and varnishers. The wood handles for the shovels are made in Union City, Erie county, and the proper bend is put into them at the Falls by steaming and pressing. They have their own patents on shovels and spades, and like most patent workers, don't want too many men nosing around with a lead pencil after statistics.

EXTENSIVE FILE WORKS.

The greatest curiosity I saw to-day was the file works, just opposite the shovel factory. Upon putting in an appearance there I met an old gentleman named Fessenden, who had charge of the works. He is a relative of the Maine Fessendens who figured in national politics so long. The works are run by a company styled the Western File Works, and from the looks of the books of the establishment I should judge they are making money. He too, like the shovel man, didn't want any too much statistics put in about the works, so I trusted to my big ears for all the news I got, except where figures were given, and then I put it down for fear of a mistake.

Fessenden came out to Beaver Falls twenty years ago with one hundred and twenty skilled workmen in the file business. The establishment they have there now, with its expensive machinery, represents a cost of nearly two million dollars.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

A file is not cut, as is generally said about it, but beat out. Each crevice on a file is made by the quick and powerful stroke of a heavy machine, which runs with a rapid tick, tick, tick, like the rattle of a nail cutter's chopper. The steel, cut in the required shape for a file, and ground smooth and bright as a piece of silver, is set in upright, and the bit or chisel of the machine strikes it as the file moves slowly upward. Each stroke makes a crevice or cut in the steel, and when it has chopped down to the handle the man feeding the machine regulates its motion by some foot strap or knee knuckle, and the motion dies away into a silence; but when another bit of file-shaped steel is put into position you would think the machine was conscious that all was ready, for, with the wickedness which you would think was to tear the very walls down, and with almost countless rapidity, it strikes the slowly rising file, and out it comes full of rough ridges deeply indented on its lately smooth surface.

CAPACITY OF THE WORKS.

The men and women all work by the piece, forty-four dozen (528) files is a day's work for some of the men. The establishment is turning out eight hundred dozen files of various sizes per day. Nine thousand six hundred files each day, where do they all go to? I looked at the shipment book and saw one lot of thirteen thousand dozen sent to New York. One hundred and fifty-six thousand files, enough to smooth down all creation one would think. Another large shipment was sent to Louisville and another very heavy one to San Francisco. These like the shovels were stamped for the men who sold them. You would not think they came from Beaver Falls or the steel from Pittsburgh. Files of every shape from a big square horse-rasp to the delicate file of a jeweler, the rat tailed file and the thick round wagon makers file which to feel and handle one would think would last a life time.

The small files are made by girls, who feed the machines by the piece, and make good work. "This is a fortunate room," said one of my guides, "for a girl to work in if she wants to get married. There are twenty-two women working in this room yet there have been forty-four marriages out of this one room from among them."

A file is tempered in a curious way. One of the difficulties in the making of a file is to have it evenly tempered, and to get it evenly tempered was long the trouble. The natural gas wells obviate part of this difficulty, and therein has the locality of Beaver Falls a great advantage over other places, but the final temper of a file is made by heating the file red hot in a pot of boiling lead. The file is first covered with a coating of acid which prevents the lead from sticking to the file. It is dipped into the hot lead, and about one minute is sufficient to heat the file to a dull red heat. It is then cooled in a vat of cold salt water, after it has been straightened by the workmen with wooden mallets. The works are only running on eight hour time, and seem to be the most prosperous industry I have been in for some time. Both the file works and the shovel works are putting in sidings to the new Lake Erie railroad, the track of which is down in the street adjoining their buildings. The work on that new connection for Pittsburgh wares has astonished every body about Beaver.

THE LAKE ERIE ROAD.

Mr. Reeves, of the cutlery works, told me that the masonry on the new road was the finest he ever saw, and that the rapidity with which these men have built the road was perfectly marvelous. Dr. Hostetter, who has a large amount of money in the new road, told McGrann he wanted the road built to last, first-class masonry with Portland cement, iron bridges and steel rails, white oak cross ties and the latest fish plate joints, and it has been constructed with these very articles. Lancaster county, usually quoted as a slow place, has furnished the contractors who have built this road in such short time. The track laying was completed from Youngstown to Beaver Falls at the rate of more than a mile a day. The new railroad bridge at Phillipsburg—of five spans, was commenced less than six months ago, and it is expected that they will run the locomotives over it by the 15th of August. Property is on the rise at Phillipsburg, where the new road crosses and all along the line. Shoustown, the ancient boat building town will soon put on new life and have her railroad depot, and the farmers in the country back in the South side will bring in their stuff by rail and return home in less time than they could heretofore ferry it across the river. A railroad brings new life to a place, and this new line will add greatly in many ways to the general wealth of Pittsburgh.

J. C.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

THE NATURAL GAS WELLS.

BEAVER FALLS, July 25, 1878.—To see and appreciate fully the advantages of this locality as a manufacturing point, one must travel over considerable ground and be informed of the points or you are likely to pass them by. I had no idea of the extent to which the natural gas wells are utilized. Each manufacturing establishment has a gas well, and the amount of fire one of these wells are capable of furnishing would astonish you.

HOW THEY ARE UTILIZED.

The well at Emerson, Smith & Co's. saw works is utilized to a better and greater extent than most of the others. Emerson, who is a genius in his way, has fixed up a furnace by which he burns a greater amount of gas than he himself thought one well would furnish, Six flues about two feet square and fourteen feet long were constructed of fire brick, and into the end of each he conducted the gas. The flame filled the flues full and came out at the other end. Over this oven he tempers his saws. The well is eleven hundred feet deep and in addition to this immense quantity of gas, flows a steady stream of salt water as thick as your arm, and almost strong enough to float an egg. The water wastes away, and so does much of the gas. This well was one of the original wells put down by the Economites sixteen years ago, and the flow of gas has rather increased than diminished in all that time.

THE WELLS BELIEVED TO BE EXHAUSTLESS.

Emerson's theory of it is that the gas is constantly being reproduced down deep in the earth. "If," said he, "the temperature of the earth increases one degree to every forty-five feet in depth that we go down, you can calculate exactly how far you would have to go to find the earth in a moulten state, and if that be so, there is no danger of this gas giving out."

The gas bubbles up out of the river all along the banks near the saw works and Joe Graff's axe factory, but it has not been brought to that use. It will if the movements now in contemplation are carried out.

The cutlery works saved four thousand dollars last year in fuel by using the gas, and the Economites are about laying pipes to supply the whole town both for light, cooking and heating purposes. When the gas is stopped off at the well, the pressure soon rises to one hudred pounds to the square inch, and unless it is wasted or drawn off through a scape pipe, it will tear everything before it, shoot the casing up out of the well, and behave bad generally. A new well, 1,030 feet deep, was bored in eleven weeks near to the saw works, but, although there are now nearly a dozen gas wells there, the supply was not diminished in the least. Land along the Beaver river, near the saw works, is now valued at four thousand dollars per acre.

THE SAW-TOOTH WORKS.

The saw works, or rather saw-tooth works, for their patents are principally on saw-teeth, is not a very large establishment, but it is a very important one. Their principal business seems to be putting teeth in great round saws. The teeth are little bits of steel, not unlike the human tooth, the front tooth, and are put into the edge of the circular saw by a wedge-shaped clamp. The steel tooth can be made much harder than any saw-plate, it will cut an ordinary nail like the hardest coal chisel would and look as sharp as ever afterwards. An order came from Demarara the other day for some of these patent toothed saws, and with the order two logs of wood, hard and heavy as ebony, they looked and felt more like slabs of sandstone. The directions were that if the saws would cut wood like that to send them along. The saws are ready to ship.

A GREENBACKER'S PROSPECTS.

Emerson has taken out over fifty patents on his improvements. This is the same Emerson who made such a sensation in the Greenback Convention at Williamsport, some time ago, by his speech. The man is remarkable. He talked a perfect streak from the first minute I saw him till I left, and talked sense. There are some men who talk much and say little. Emerson is not that kind. He slings figures at you with the rapidity of one who had that kind of a hobby and nothing else, then branches off and goes in on another subject as rapidly and as sensibly. There are few men who talk so much and don't bore you. Emerson don't bore you a bit, you could listen to him for hours. He will in all probability be sent to Congress from the beaver district, and if he talks in debate like he talks in ordinary conversation will create a real sensation. I am inclined to think he is a little wild on the money question, but cannot designate just where.

AN EXTENSIVE AXE FACTORY.

Adjoining Emerson's saw works is Graff's axe factory. Axes and hoes do they turn out in almost unlimited quantities or numbers. One firm in New York had an order in for eight thousand dozen of plantation hoes. Ninety-six thousand hoes; where do they all go to? They can make one hundred dozen of axes and a hundred and fifty dozen hoes each day. They use five car loads of immense grindstones each month. That is enough to grind all the face of clay, one would imagine.

Graff is preparing to put in a siding to the new Lake Erie road, as well as the other Beaver Falls establishments. A load of lumber was landed at the cutlery works yesterday direct from Cleveland, and Graff is anxious to get his car loads of grindstones in direct from the Ohio quarries. Both these establishments are running full of orders. Like all other establishments, when they make their goods to the order of any particular house, they stamp their sales' house name on the article. The hoes are sent to Cuba and all over South America. The old Spanish Americans never give up the hoe; they use it the year round, and all attempts at the introduction of improved machinery are received with little favor by the people in the hot countries. The firm of Joseph Graff & Co. keep a man traveling in South America all the time, selling hoes and axes. This firm have thirty-five different patents on their machinery.

AMPLE WATER POWER.

The Beaver river furnishes fine water power. It falls sixty-two feet within a distance of four miles. There are but two dams in the stream at present, the upper or third dam having been washed out some years ago. The Economites are talkig of rebuilding it, as it was the best of the three. It backed the water up seven miles and had a capacity which when tested, benefitted the whole valley. They can work the water over three times with the upper dam in.

A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR THE TOWN.

The possibilities of the place for manufacturing establishments are immense. Between the great water power and the natural gas wells, one would wonder how such a locality could long remain behind, but it is going ahead and that rapidly.

The town of Beaver Falls proper was not laid out until 1867, when John Reeves undertook the job for the Economites. It has prospered beyond his expectations, numbering now over five thousand of a steady population, with water, gas and all the conveniencies of much larger towns. Mr. Reeves is, I believe, the Vice President of the new railroad, and was the principal man in procuring the right of way, always a vexatious question on a new railroad. Almost every one, when asked for a right of way for a railroad, wants to give it with his particular limitations. You must run the track to suit them and locate a station on their farm, or else they stubbornly refuse. "Ah, you will run between my house and my barn," "Oh, you will cut off my water," and a hundred other excuses. Well, John Reeves was the man who solved all this for the Lake Erie road. No wonder they made him Vice President. He is a handsome looking fellow, and seems to be good for another forty years of hard work. What changes, if he has days to live, is it not probable he may see within that time?

Talking about cutting off the farmers' water with the railroad reminds me of the water works which Reeves put up to supply the village with water. At a cost of four thousand dollars he put up pumps by which over one million gallons per day are furnished. The cost of running the works is very little. The tax on the cutlery works, where much water is used, is but one hundred and fifty dollars a year.

J. C.

### Kearney of California.

The mother of Kearney, the California agitator, gave the following brief sketch of his career to a Boston reporter the other day:

"Dennis was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1847, and is just about thirty-one years old. He went to school in the old country until he was about eleven years old, and he was a smart boy. His father died then—that's twenty years ago—and Dennis went off to sea as a cabin boy. He sailed from Cork to Liverpool several voyages, and rose to be first mate and afterward captain of the vessel. As a seaman he visited India, Africa and Australia, and, in fact, went all over the world. At length one of his voyages carried him to California, and there he settled. Eight years ago he married a Miss Leary, of Boston, and he brings his wife and the three living children with him on this visit. I have seven children, four of them settled in California, and two of them here with me, and one, Jerry, my oldest, is following the sea and is somewhere on the coast of Africa; Dennis is the second son; Daniel, the third, is a drayman; Timothy is coming here now with Dennis; Michael and Patrick are living here at Brighton; and the youngest has just joined the Christian Brothers in California."

### Malarial Fever.

Malarial Fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgiac ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in another column. TTS

### Consumption Cured.

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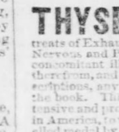
TRADE MARK.  TRADE MARK.

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# MORE REVELATIONS.

## Sherman and Garfield Examined at Atlantic City.

## A Complete Expose of Radical Doings in Louisiana.

## The Part Republican Visiting Statesmen Took in the Swindle.

## Significant Interview Between Hewitt and Burke.

AT ATLANTIC CITY.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE EXAMINES THE VISITING STATESMEN.

The Potter-Committee at Atlantic City, last week examined Secretary Sherman, Congressmen Kelley, Garfield and others of the Radical visiting statesmen, and Judge Trumbull of Illinois, a Democratic visitor, as well as ex-Congressmen Morey and Sypher, Republicans of Louisiana. Sherman denied writing the Anderson letter, and as well as other Republicans denied taking part in any illegal proceeding to influence the Returning Board.

GARFIELD AND BUTLER.

General Garfield was examined by Butler and testified as follows regarding recognition of Nicholls in Louisiana:

General Butler asked—Have you any doubts that if the State was carried for Hayes it was also carried for Packard? A.—I think Packard was honestly elected but the final outcome was for Nicholls.

General Butler—I thought the Legislature declared for Packard and put him in as Governor until the struggle which put him out? Did the Returning Board make a new set of returns? A.—In the case of Presidential electors, the determination of the Returning Board is final, while as to Governor, the Legislature can reserve the finding.

Q.—But did you not understand that the Legislature did make a declaration that Packard was elected Governor and inaugurated him, and that he remained Governor until he was unseated by another power, and this same Legislature elected Kellogg Senator and the United States Senate recognized him as legally elected? A.—But I do not understand the party opposed to Packard lost the power to contest.

Q.—After a man has been declared elected by the Returning Board and been inaugurated as Governor, do you understand that the Legislature can turn him out? Do you understand that can be done? A.—That depends on the statute. I know that it can be done in the case of a contest.

Q.—Do you know of such a contest in that Legislature? A.—I am not particularly familiar with the proceedings.

Q.—Did not the Legislature and Governor Packard maintain themselves for three months? A.—They maintained about eight acres of Louisiana.

Q.—I am asking for time, and you give me acres. A.—I think about three months.

Q.—Did they not maintain themselves till the President sent a body of men down there to break them up? A.—I think not.

PACKARD BOLSTERED UP BY TROOPS.

Q.—Did they not maintain themselves till the MacVeagh Commission was sent down? A.—They were maintained by troops.

Q.—Do you know any act of the troops or of an order to maintain that Legislature?

Mr. Hiscock objected to the question All this he said is current history. It is as notoriously known to one gentleman as to another. Besides, such examination does not come within the letter of authority under which the committee is acting.

Gen. Butler—Every time I get this matter to a point, my brother on the left objects. He was patient, however, to-day, while Secretary Sherman was making irrelevant remarks.

Mr. Hiscock—All I can say is this: If the gentleman considered the remarks improper, he could have objected to them.

Chairman Potter—I will leave the decision of this question to my colleague (Springer) as all other members of the committee have expressed their views on the subject.

Mr. Springer—General Butler has indicated the line of investigation and prepared the case by stating he proposed to show a bargain by which Hayes was to be counted in as President, and he in turn for such service was to overthrow Packard as Governor and recognize Nicholls. The question now put to the witness relates to the overthrow of the Packard government by withdrawing the troops and leaving Packard to his fate. The question, therefore, is pertinent as part of the general conspiracy proposed to be proven. Besides, this question was adjudicated at a former session of the Committee, and it would be manifestly unjust to reverse it. For that reason he would vote to allow the question to be asked.

The Chairman—I have not been in favor of this line of inquiry. For myself I must say I think the people of Louisiana, acting with Nicholls, were justified after the action of the Returning Board in making the best arrangement they could to secure the State government, but, however that may be, after the length to which that branch of inquiry has been carried, I do not know that I ought now to stop it if I have the power, but as the Committee is divided, I have not the power, and therefore the question may be answered.

General Butler—I recognize the right of Nicholls to make a bargain on his place as much as Sir Henry Howe to bribe Arnold, but it is Arnold I am after.

Mr. Hiscock—I must object to such insinuations in the line of charges without evidence to support them.

The question was then asked—Do you know of any act of the troops, or any order to the troops to maintain the Packard government? A.—I have no knowledge except current history, open to all.

Q.—What current history? A.—I understood there was a contest between the Nicholls and Packard people and troops were called out to prevent a conflict between the partisans of the respective governments, and to prevent bloodshed and preserve the *statu quo*

Q.—You said you believed Packard to have been honestly elected. Do you know of any better purpose to which troops should have been applied than upholding him? A.—I believe Packard was honestly and lawfully elected, but I never understood the legislature had declared for him in final form beyond the right of contest. I do not understand Packard had passed beyond the point where there was no lawful appeal.

Q.—There was to be a lawful appeal before the State Supreme Court. The Legislature, composed of a majority of members, declared to be elected by the Returning Board, assembled on the day fixed by law, counted the votes and declared by the same authority that returned the Hayes electors that Packard was elected Governor, and after being inaugurated, he sent in his message and there was the end. If a Legislature has a right to turn a Governor out, do you know of any reason why Congress has not a right to turn out a President? A.—The jurisdiction is different One is State, the other is national.

WHAT BUTLER IS AFTER.

Gen. Butler—I propose to find the missing link in the chain of conspiracy.

EX-CONGRESSMAN SYPHER.

Ex-Congresman Sypher of Louisiana, testified as follows regarding Sherman's letter.

Witness said to the best of his recollection he thought when Weber showed him the Sherman letter it was the handwriting of John Sherman, and was therefore genuine. There was no reason why the National ticket should run behind the State ticket. Many Republicans were opposed to the bayonet policy, which had lost the Republicans several Northern States, and injured the Republicans of Louisiana. Witness is not a Hayes Republican. We were divided on Wheeler. He, with his compromise, sold us out in 1872. We don't believe in compromises in that country—giving everything to our foes and getting nothing in return.

Mr. Potter asked whether the allegations of fraud and intimidation were not made after the election, and witness replied affirmatively that charges of intimidation were made by Republicans in parishes where their vote had fallen off.

Mr. Hitchcock asked whether the Democrats sought to conciliate the colored people to vote their ticket? A.—Yes, in various ways they did as you do in New York, buy voters; they were very affectionate to them (laughter); Democrats organized a unification movement for the purpose of giving negroes equalities with the whites in the street cars and public schools, outstripping us and beating us a little.

EX-CONGRESSMAN MOREY,

A Republican from Louisiana, testified as follows:

The witness said, on the face of the returns, Nicholls and Tilden electors had a majority; that the Returning Board threw out enough votes to elect Packard, and after this threw out 1,512 votes to elect the Hayes electors. This condition of things was discussed by prominent politicians, the visiting statesmen and the six Republican counsel. It was discussed by party leaders on both sides. We tried to make under the law a case for Packard, and presented protests against everything illegal or irregular. I made some figuring as to what results would be produced if certain parish returns were thrown out. I think it probable the figures were not mentioned to the visiting statesmen, but I naturally supposed the matter would be brought to their attention. I understood the result of the calculation was sent to Florida so as to come to the knowledge of Florida officials. Later on in the examination, the witness said he had no doubt the calculation concerning the ultimate result in Louisiana was communicated to visiting politicians, as they were as much interested in knowing what would be the result in Louisiana as Republicans there were in knowing what would be the result in Florida.

HOW PACKARD COULD HAVE BEEN SUSTAINED.

Q.—Do you believe that Packard could have maintained himself without the support of Federal troops? A.—My impression is that if the Packard government had been recognized in the first place, as the Kellogg government had been, and had the President said he intended to maintain the Packard government and given to it the necessary moral support, there would have been no trouble in maintaining it.

The witness said during further interrogatories that the Nicholls government established itself without the aid of the Federal government further than the withdrawal of the troops.

A LONG QUESTION.

General Butler asked: Suppose Governor Tilden on the 4th of March, 1877, had established himself by the aid of the New York militia in the city of New York as part of the United States on the ground that the people had elected him but that he had been cheated out of the election by the Returning Board of Louisiana, and had sent a commission to Congress in order to secure recognition; and, after certain proceedings of bribery, intimidation and corruption, and after the bonds of the United States had come down thirty cents on the dollar on account of trouble and anarchy, and supposing the majority in Congress were bondholders, and to save these bonds had decided to recognize Tilden as President, and the majority of members of both houses had agreed to that and agreed to form a Congress to receive advantages from him, sending him messages and bills for his approval—have you any doubt there would have been a change in the government of the United States, as in the case of a change of government in Louisiana? A.—I have not the least doubt of it.

In response to questions by Chairman Potter the witness gave his opinion that it was the duty of the President to decide which was the legal government but if any outrages existed the question was for the determination of the Courts.

INTERVIEWS WITH HAYES.

During his examination by Mr. Hiscock the witness incidentally said he had one or two long interviews with the President, during which the witness argued that the withdrawal of the troops from New Orleans and not maintaining the Packard government would be the destruction of the Republican party in the South. The President took the position that the Republican party could no longer maintain that policy, which had lost New York to the Republicans, and the party had become weaker in consequence; therefore the good of the Republican party demanded a change; the President treated the subject as of national consequence.

The witness said, so far as he knew, no returns had been thrown out by the Returning Board on inadequate and insufficient proof. There was a movement to make Nicholls governor, even to the extent of violence.

General Butler interposed, saying: And Nicholls had the aid of the President and the MacVeagh commission.

Witness—I wish, gentlemen, you would distribute these questions among others.

General Butler—We have been asking many of them because it is so rare that we have an honest witness.

Witness—There are many of them if you would look after them; I find the people of Louisiana as honest as those anywhere.

Mr. Hiscock—As in Massachusetts, or New York.

General Butler examined the witness with regard to proofs and affidavits laid before the Returning Board with reference to Eliza Pinkston being brought into the room of the Returning Board on a sofa. Morey said such a conveyance was a matter of necessity owing to her wounds. This was not designed to produce a strong impression on the board, although it naturally had that effect.

Ex-Senator Trumbull testified he left for New Orleans on invitation of Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee to witness the count by the Returning Board in company with other gentlemen similarly invited. The visitors were not present when the board retired for deliberation; that they did not see the compilation of returns by which the board arrived at the results, nor did he know whether any affidavits presented to the board were read at all.

WILL TAKE A VACATION ON MONDAY.

The committee closed its business here early this afternoon. Messrs. Potter, Hiscock and Butler left for New York where they will examine on Monday Gov. Palmer of Illinois. An adjournment will then take place subject to the call of the Chairman. Mr. Springer returns to his family at Deer Park, Md.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY] OF MAJ. E. A. BURKE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Maj. E. A. Burke was the first witness called by the Potter sub-Committee to-day. He testified substantially that he had resided in New Orleans since 1869. Was here in 1876. Left for Washington on the 13th of January, 1877. Was sent by Gov. Nicholls to represent the interests of the Nicholls' State Government. Nicholls was informed that efforts were being made to misrepresent the condition of affairs in Louisiana to President Grant, who, it was alleged, was asked to interfere in behalf of the Packard Government. Nicholls was also informed that there was a determination to force on his Legislature the election of two United States Senators in the interest of the Republican party as the price of yielding up the State Government, hence, the witness' mission to Washington. He was instructed verbally by Gov. Nicholls to ascertain the true state of affairs at Washington and to keep him posted. He was also to represent to the President the state of affairs in Louisiana in the interest of the Nicholls Government. He was also instructed to confer and act with the managers and Representatives of the National Democratic party. He also received written instructions to the same effect.

Maj. Burke said he would here submit the following telegrams dated anterior to his visit to Washington, which would show the relations of the Louisiana State Government and National Government to each other:

NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1877.—*To Hon. Randall Gibson, M. C., Washington.* Republicans will doubtless charge us with violent intentions on Monday and invoke Federal interference. We proceed by peaceful and lawful methods only, actively but not forcibly, putting in motion a Government commanding the moral and material support of the people. Any violence will come from Radicals who may seek a collision to secure troops or the recognition of Packard.

E. A. BURKE

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1877.—*To E. A. Burke, New Orleans:* Received and acted on your despatch. The result was favorable.

[Signed.] R. S. GIBSON.

DON CAMERON TO GEN. AUGUR.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—*To Gen. Augur:* It is reported here that the State House in New Orleans is surrounded by an armed mob. If this is so, notify them to acquiesce in your orders. It is the determination of the President to not have the Legislature disturbed, and as soon as he has learned the facts in the premises from both parties he will recognize either.

(Signed) J. D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Gen. Gibson informed the witness he had submitted a dispatch and the representation of the intention of the Nicholls government to President Grant.

The witness said he would here file without reading, a number of dispatches from Packard, Howe, Kellogg, Pitkin, Wadleigh, Attorney General Taft, J. D. Campbell and President Grant, dated from the 6th to the 16th of January, 1877, and showing from a Republican view the condition of affairs in New Orleans, and also the attitude of the National administration at that time. These dispatches were not addressed to him but had come into his possession. Most of them have already been published. The dispatch of President Grant, dated January 14, to Gen. Augur, indicated the policy of the President, and stated that should there be any necessity of any recognition of either, it must be Packard.

MORE DISPATCHES.

The witness then read several telegrams showing the state of affairs at the time, but of no interest at present. He then said it would take two days to give the details, and as the committee were about leaving, he would simply make references and give details subsequently. He said the decision of President Grant which had been previously made in favor of Governor Nicholls in case of Ouachita had created a terrible party feeling, and a very strong pressure was brought to bear on him which caused him to decide the case of Nicholls in favor of Packard.

The witness then read a long telegram from himself written in Washington to Governor Nicholls, stating that the latter's strength in Louisiana was his weakness in Washington, and that Grant wanted to uphold the Packard government in order to help Hayes. He also read a number of telegrams written by himself to Nicholls in regard to State politics and then the following:

WORMLEY'S, February 17.—*To E. A. Burke Esq:* MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your note of this morning, I beg to say that I see no objection to your conferring with Hon. Randall Gibson on the subjects discussed between us. Very truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

The witness then read the following:

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1877.—*To Hon. Stanley Matthews.* MY DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request I called several times to submit a "mem." of points, which, if understood would doubtless aid in the solution of the State affairs. The notes inclosed represent the policy and determination of the Nicholls Government in the question. As heretofore discussed, every member of the Government and our people are pledged to the faithful carrying out of the same in case the Nicholls Government should be acquiesced in. Should the only Government in the State which commands the respect and support of the people be overthrown, of course Governor Nicholls' power to preserve peace or order ceases, and the responsibility of remitting the State to anarchy and each parish thereof to the control of local factions must rest elsewhere.

Respectfully yours.

E. A. BURKE.

The following dispatch was also read:

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1877.—*To T. F. Nicholls, New Orleans:* There is no present reason to believe that Packard will ever be recognized unless we are grossly deceived by high authority.

(Signed,) E. A. BURKE.

THAT IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

The witness stated the memorandum referred to in the above letter would appear further on and said he would now file a statement made by Mr. Levy of his impressions in regard to the interviews with President Grant, which paper was prepared on the 11th of February 1877, and deposited with him on that day. The statement contained the opinion that Grant had no sympathy with Packard *per se*, but as the Presidential question would greatly depend on Louisiana, he would not recognize the Nicholls government pending the issue of the electoral count. The recognition of Nicholls would be regarded as the abandonment of the claims of Hayes. The statement referred altogether to Louisiana State officers.

The witness then read the telegram of Lieutenant Governor Young of Ohio, before published, denying responsibility, on the part of himself or Hayes for a bitter article in the Ohio *State Journal* against the South, and also read a telegram of Bishop Wilmer, stating that the peace of Louisiana would not be disturbed.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The following telegram was next read:

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1878.—*To Gov. T. F. Nicholls:* (*Confidential*) We have been one week organizing a force to compel guarantees securing your Government. There was a conference today and tonight with Sherman, Matthews, Dennison, Garfield and Foster. We assure peace, order, protection of law to white and black, no reservation for past political conduct, no immunity for crime. On the other hand, by a Federal process, such methods as result in your full possession of the Government of the State by the withdrawal of troops, non-interference, revocation of military orders. As to the Senate being so close, party lines are so drawn that friends believe if Kellogg and a Democrat present credentials on the 4th of March, there is great danger of Kellogg being seated. Could we agree as part of this arrangement to let the long term Senator ship remain vacant now, and call an extra session about the 10th of March to elect, and provide that the vote on the admission of a long term Senator be deferred till the extra session could elect. Our leading Senators assure us Kellogg's admission can be prevented till an extra session of the Legislature can elect. This would not prevent the immediate election of Eustis or the short term Senator. There may be favorable action by the President immediately. Gibson is sick.

(Signed) A. BURKE,
JOHN ELLIS.

STRUGGLE FOR STATE GOVERNMENT.

The witness said he visited the House of Representatives, and Mr. Ellis there stated to him that he had received a letter from Mr. Lamar stating that Matthews, Foster, and friends of Hayes had made a statement in regard to what they believed was Hayes' view on the Southern question and what would be his course toward Packard. He (Ellis) thought it necessary to go to Columbus with a view to verify the statement that had been made. Ellis stated he had communicated the substance of the statement to Gov. Nicholls, and had telegraphed to Hayes, asking if he had been fairly represented by those claiming to be his friends. The witness disagreed with Ellis and telegraphed Nicholls, stating the ultimate solution of the Louisiana question in order to benefit his (Nicholls') Government rested more with the strong, powerful leaders of the Republican party than with Hayes. Witness knew Hayes' policy to the South would be conciliatory, but told Ellis, Matthews and Foster he did not believe there was any man living strong enough to carry out such a policy in the face of a united hostile party; that the friends of Nicholls do not need further guarantees from Hayes personally, but they do want and must have the guarantee of strong radical leaders of the party; that it was the Shermans, Garfields, Mortons and men of that class whose assurrances they must have; that they would allow Hayes to carry out his conciliatory policy to the Southern people. These views the witness had set forth fully in conferences with Matthews and others on the 16th, 17th and 18th of February, and he had announced to them it was their determination, unless they could secure guarantees of strong radical leaders of the Republican party, that they should make a determined effort to defeat the electoral count. They had radical rulers long enough.

The witness went on to say he stated to Matthews and ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio, in the hall of the House of Representatives, substantially as follows: We are absolutely determined to protect and defend our State government, and while we feel that there is no disloyalty in it, so far as the General Government was concerned, that our course, exhibited previously, had been misunderstood. We had constantly sought to avoid clashing with Federal authority, yet we were determined to defend our government as against the Federal Government or anybody else who might attempt to sustain Packard; therefore, with us, an attempt to inaugurate the Packard government was bound to plunge Louisiana into anarchy, and strife would come. We preferred to make a national issue, in which our national friends would be involved as well as ourselves.

SHERMAN'S ADVICE SOUGHT.

Matthews and Gov. Dennison then asked the witness if he had any objection to an interview with Sherman, who said he regretted the condition of affairs in Louisiana and South Carolina; was very much alarmed about them, and wanted to know what could be done to remove the difficulties. The witness informed him that the way to remove the cause was for the friends of Hayes to go to President Grant and say to him that the removal of troops from Louisiana would not embarrass Hayes' success, but rather facilitate his inauguration. Mr. Sherman replied, "Major Burke, there is no use talking about Grant. He is surrounded by such influences that we cannot hope to accomplish anything through him."

GRANT'S SYMPATHIES WITH NICHOLLS.

The witness replied that he had just left General Grant, and read a dispatch in which Grant said he was satisfied that the Nicholls government was the government that should stand, and that his opinion and sentiment were clearly against the use of troops, and that there would be no interference with the Nicholls government; that he had not acted because he simply did not want to embarrass his successor.

The witness further stated to these gentlemen that if they were sincere, they should go to President Grant and say to him that it would not embarrass his successor and that the withdrawal of the troops from Louisiana would cause a cessation of the opposition to the determination of the count in the House. They agreed to go to President Grant on the following morning and make the representations. Gov. Dennison, Matthews and Sherman then said that while they were not authorized to speak for Hayes, yet they believed the sentiments in the Grant dispatch expressed the views of Gov. Hayes. Sherman's apprehension seemed to be with reference to the treatment of the colored people, to the abandonment of the Republicans of the State and to the policy of the State Government toward Republicans in case the Nicholls Government should come into power.

The conversation next turned on the question of two United States Senators from Louisiana: Witness suggested that the Nicholls Government would not elect its long term Senator at the regular session of the Legislature, but would wait until the Cabinet would be confirmed, and then call an extra session of the Legislature for that purpose.

THE WORMLEY CONFERENCE.

The witness then suggested a conference of gentlemen who felt that they represented the views of Mr. Hayes with those representing Louisiana, so that there should be no misunderstanding, and on this suggestion the conference at Wormley's hotel was held the next night, the 26th of February. There were present at this conference Messrs. Matthews, Garfield, Foster, Sherman, Goe, Carter, Levy, Ellis and the witness, and as there was no person actively representing South Carolina, they invited Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, to be present in the interests of the latter State. The conference was held in Mr. Evarts' room, but that gentleman was not present. The condition of affairs in Louisiana was thoroughly discussed. The Louisiana Representatives read a statement of the policy of the Nicholls Government. Upon the other hand, the most positive assurances were given by Matthews, Sherman, Garfield and Foster, neither one of whom, however, stated that he was authorized by Hayes to speak, but spoke from their knowledge of his views from their past associations, and from the fact that they were conversant with his views upon that question. They assumed to guarantee that the policy indicated in the dispatch authorized by President Grant would be carried out by Mr. Hayes.

A number of dispatches were here read, heretofore published, in reference to guarantees of protection to white and black in Louisiana, and the understanding that no Senator be elected for a long term until an extra session and then the following was read:

MATTHEWS' INTERVIEW WITH GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1878.—In an interview with the President this morning, in the course of conversation on the subject of Louisiana affairs, he stated to me, that as soon as the Presidential count was finished and the result officially declared, it was his intention to notify General Augur that military orders issued for the purpose of preserving the *statu quo* of the political situation were rescinded except so far as simply to require the use of troops when necessary for the preservation of the public peace. He authorizes me to communicate this declaration to Mr. Ellis of the Louisiana delegation. [Signed]

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

A true copy.
WM. A. LEVY,
E. A. BURKE.

CONCILIATORY TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1877.—*To Gov Nicholls:* We have autorized the statement of the President concerning military orders in writing, and confirmed by the President to four different parties. We have guarantees of Sherman, Dennison, Matthews and Foster, representing the views of Gov Hayes confirming matters submitted to the caucus with the action of the Caucus Committee to writing. Copies exchanged and satisfactory written assurances from Hayes that he is correctly represented by his friends here, Foster and Matthews, from whom we have written guarantees.

(Signed) E. A. BURKE,
E. J. ELLIS,
WM. M. LEVY.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1877.—*To E. A. Burke, Washington:* Fully understood. No election of Senators until the 6th.

Signed F. T. NICHOLLS.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1877.—*To F. T. Nicholls, New Orleans:* (Confidential.)

Gen. Sherman, in a conversation, said: Tell Nicholls for me, go slow, explaining that Hayes would have great difficulties to overcome, but that your matters appeared to be working in the right direction. Gens. Sherman and Augur would not interfere with the execution of the process of the courts.

Signed E. A. BURKE.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1877.—*To Gov. Nicholls, New Orleans:* (Confidential.)

We have had an interview with President Hayes. He assures us his policy will be conciliatory and requests that opportunity be allowed him to remove the difficulty and prepare the way. He seems anxious and earnest in the proper direction.

Signed R. L. GIBSON,
E. A. BURKE.

THE WITNESS INTERVIEWS HEWITT.

The witness here recited the interview that transpired between Hewitt and himself immediately after the Democratic caucus in which the Democratic party had agreed that the count should go on to a peaceable termination. He said, without dilatory objection. I called on Hewitt at his house. I think it was the morning following the action of the caucus. I asked Hewitt to be kind enough to explain to me why it was that the National Democratic party had abandoned Louisiana. He said, Mr. Burke, certainly. There is no occasion for a charge of that kind. There has been no disposition, no desire of that kind. I replied at once, "It is too late to discuss the question since the action of the caucus last night. It was well known that it was the desire of Representatives of Louisiana that the House should insist on the condition that Louisiana and South Carolina were to go free from bayonet rule. We pointed out to the gentlemen of the House that our situation was this, that if left to the tender mercies of the Republican party of Louisiana, we would be forced to either trade or fight; that if we traded that the Democratic party would lose two United States Senators, and that if we were compelled to fight in defence of our State government there was danger of plunging the country into revolution; but notwithstanding that fact, they had adopted a resolution that the count should proceed without dilatory objections."

Mr. Hewitt replied: "Mr. Burke, the Democratic party cannot afford to take the responsibility of plunging the country into anarchy and strife, of upsetting values and disturbing trade. We have determined to put the responsibility of this great fraud fairly upon the shoulders of the Republican party, and go before the people four years hence."

I said: "Mr. Hewitt, that is all very well for you. You may endure it four years, but we can't, and it is my duty to say to you, and you may say to your associates, if they think they can have peace in this country with Louisiana and South Carolina under carpet-bag rule they have made a mistake. We are as loyal as you or anyother class of people, but we have endured Radical rule as long as we can, and we are determined to protect our government at all hazards against the United States troops or any body who seeks to set up Mr. Packard over us, and now I insist that you will go to your associates and say to them, that, with the same consistency they voted for the electoral bill to preserve the country from anarchy and strife; with that same consistency they can take the condition that bayonets are to be taken away from Louisiano and South Carolina, else the condition of anarchy and strife that they would avoid will surely follow.

Mr. Hewitt assured me of the sympathy of his associates and himself for the people of Louisiana and South Carolina, and while he intimated that his position on the Electoral bill had been such that he could not take a position in the House in accordance with my views, he would make these representations to his associates, and they would do what they could in the interest of Louisiana and South Carolina, and when I stated to Sherman what I believed to be the controlling views of Representatives, I should have stated that what I meant was that we had impressed these same views upon members of the House. We had gone to one, two, three and half a dozen at a time and made these statements, and they had produced telegrams and a letter from their constituents, instructing them not to oppose the count. They said they did not dare to defeat the count; did not dare take that responsibility; that they were anxious and willing to serve Louisiana, and if we thought they could do so by going in and forcing the Republican leaders to give those guarantees, they were willing to serve us by doing so. That is what I meant in the dispatches to Governor Nichols. Many of these Representatives were acting at our solicitation, and were impressed with the belief that if bayonet rule was not withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina it would produce anarchy and strife. Of couse there were gentlemen acting from other motives who had opposed the count from the commencement. The movement dated from the sixteenth of February, when there were forty to forty-five filibusters, and we sought to swell their ranks with a view of forcing radical leaders to give these guarantees. We did so swell the ranks until the vote was at one time one hundred and sixteen, which was sufficient to deter the count from further proceedings. It was at that period Sherman sent for me and these conferences were held.

Mr. Blackburn—Then the expression of belief you gave Mr. Sherman simply meant that by giving these guarantees you were satisfied a sufficient number would be drawn off from the strength of the dilatory party as would enable the count to be completed? A. I was satisfied there was a sufficient number of members of the House, who were under instructions from their constituents not to oppose the count, but who had gone in to oppose it with a view of securing these guarantees, and who, as soon as they were satisfied that that purpose was served, would cease their opposition and allow the count to go through to a peaceful determination, and events subsequently proved it to be true.

## GALA DAY AT MEYERSDALE.

### Friendly Contest of the Military and Brass Bands.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

MEYERSDALE, PA., July 26.—This was a grand gala day at Meyersdale. The military and brass bands of Somerset, Fayette and Westmoreland counties of this State, and Garrett county, Maryland, had a friendly contest, in which the Connellsville Greys won a handsome silken flag for their fine military bearing, and the Connellsville band won a silver cornet instrument for their excellent music. The little town of Meyersdale was packed with people, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad having sold over one thousand tickets from different points on the line to this place. Nearly two thousand people came by foot, by vehicle or by horseback to the demonstration.

A PRUDENT INVESTMENT for any one troubled with a slight cold, hoarseness, or sore throat, is a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, as it may save you from much suffering and no little danger. It is an old established curative, whose remedial qualities have been tested by thousands.

**"I Was Dreaming About Paris**

And the Exposition, and was having an elegant time, and only wish you had let me sleep," said a lady yesterday at 278 Penn avenue, after having twenty teeth extracted by Dr. Quincy A. Scott's absolutely safe anæsthetic. The Dr. is always successful in producing entire unconsciousness.

# OVER THE OCEAN.

## Proclamation of the Emperor of Austria to the Bosnians.

## Banquet Given the English Plenipotentiaries.

### Imposing Closing Exercises of the Pan-Anglican Conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE COMING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON, July 25.—The subject of the marriage of the Duke of Connaught and Princess Maria Louise of Prussia, came up in the House of Lords to-day. After eulogistic speeches, the House unanimously agreed to address the Queen, thanking Her Majesty for her gracious communication in regard to the marriage, and assuring her of concurrence in financial measures connected therewith.

In the House of Commons, upon Sir Stafford Northcote proposing to go into Committee on the royal message relative to the marriage and proposed grant to the Duke, Sir Charles Dilke moved an amendment to postpone the consideration of the subject until the Government lays before the House a return showing the number of Princes and Princesses thus endowed, and other information on the subject since the accession of William III.

LORDS BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY BANQUETED.

LONDON, July 28.—The Carlton club gave a grand banquet last night to the British plenipotentiaries to the Congress, Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury. The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry Presided. Five hundred Peers and Commoners were present.

Lord Beaconsfield, replying to the toast, awarded Lord Salisbury the greater share of and merit in the labor at Berlin. He defended his conduct toward Greece, saying he had counseled Greece to abstention, and the facts proved Greece obtained more than the revolted prince which had lavished blood and treasure. He passed great eulogisms on the present Sultan, who, throughout was desirous of acting in conciliatory manner to Greece.

Lord Beaconsfield maintained that by the convention with Turkey we diminished not increased our responsibilities. He brought back from Berlin the conviction that neither the Crimean nor the last war would ever have occurred if England had spoken out, firmly repelling the assertion of Mr Gladstone that the Turkish Convention was an insane convention. Lord Beaconsfield spoke of Gladstone as a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination.

Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford North cote also spoke.

The Carlton Club banquet in honor of Beaconsfield and Salisbury was held in the Duke of Wellington's riding school. In his remarks relative to the Anglo-Turkish convention, Beaconsfield argued that if the settlement of Europe had been limited by the treaty of Berlin, Russia would probably, in a few years, again assail Turkey when, whatever British party might be in power, that party would, even though no convention existed, have felt bound, after considerable and perhaps fatal hesitation to defend Asia Minor. The convention with Turkey, by presenting such hesitation, practically lessened England's responsibilities.

Salisbury, in his speech claimed that Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries had tried to kick up the broken thread of England's Imperial traditions. He resented the belief that the other Powers would display jealousy when they said that England's object was merely to establish peace and order.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PRIVATE WEALTH.

Mr. Peter A. Taylor is understood to have prepared a statement respecting the private wealth of Queen Victoria, which he intends to present when he moves the rejection of the vote for the annuity to the Duke of Connaught. His statement will call attention to the fact that the will of the Queen's husband, contrary to the law of the land, was never admitted to probate; that its contents have never been made known; that the Prince Consort died possessed of very large estates in South Kensington and Brompton, which have since been disposed of by secret agents of the Queen for immense sums of money; that Her Majesty is at present the possessor of vast wealth, and is more than abundantly able to provide for marriage portions for her children, without taxing her subjects for that purpose.

Mr. Taylor has for some time been much interested in this matter, and is understood to have accumulated a mass of evidence respecting it.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGE IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Inquiries respecting the reported change in the administration of the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain and Ireland, resulted in the following information: In the opinion of Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Cullen, the English, Irish and Scotch Bishops and the head of the Congregation of the Propaganda at Rome, the Church in the United Kingeom is now strong enough to be relieved from the condition of pupilage which accompanies a mission Church, and to assume the autonomy that pertains to the Church in the countries where governed by canon law. The desired change will probably take place, and with it will come the appointment of a Papal Nuncio to reside permanently in London. It is thought that the Nuncio will be Cardinal Howard.

CLOSE OF PAN-ANGLICAN CONFERENCE.

The Pan-Anglican Conference adjourned yesterday. There was a *Te Deum* and farewell service in St Paul's Cathedral this morning. The scene in the Cathedral was strikingly imposing. At the appointed moment the great organ began to play the air of a processional hymn, and the procession entered. As the procession advanced in the choir, ushers directed each of the Bishops to the stall he was to occupy, and each one, as he reached his appointed place, knelt in prayer. The Cathedral, at this time, presented a beautifully picturesque scene, and the ceremonies that followed were impressive. The choral service was rendered with great effect by the members of the choir, whose voices are trained to a high degree of excellence, and the prayers were intoned admirably. The sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania. Although he spoke with clear enunciation, his voice could not be heard by the greater majority of the spectators, so vast was the assemblage. He dwelt upon the happy omens which attended the opening of the Conference, upon the harmony which had attended its deliberations, and upon the wholesome results which would flow from it. The Anglican Church, he said, had once more called its prelates together, in order that they might take counsel, and that they had come from a distance, from all parts of English speaking Christendom. The Conference had demonstrated the essential unity of the Anglican Church in itself, and its record will be handed down as the most illustrious event in the history of this branch of the universal Church of Christ.

It is understood that the Conference had decided not to publish a pastoral address but one has been prepared, and it is rumored that on reconsideration it was decided to publish it.

# WASHINGTON.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A decision was reached yesterday in regard to the South Carolina revenue cases by the President, which will have the effect of raising a square issue between the Federal Government and the State Government of South Carolina. Special Counsel Earle arrived here yesterday from South Carolina to consult with Attorney General Devens in regard to the case. After the cabinet meeting was concluded Gen. Devens and Mr. Earle had a conference with the President, when the case was thoroughly discussed in all its bearings. It was decided to call Secretary Evarts to the conference, and to hear his view as to the law and the duty of the general Government under the circumstances. Secretary Evarts took the position that the Federal authorities must maintain its sovereignty and its right to dispose of the cases before its own courts without interference by the State authorities, and that the Government should proceed to act at once under section 643 of the Revised Statutes, and to have the case removed under said section to the Circuit Court of the United States.

After further discussion and interchange of opinions the President decided to accept the view taken by Secretary Evarts, and not to let the case go to the Supreme Court of the State on appeal. The necessary instructions have been given to carry the decision into effect. Mr. Earle has gone to Baltimore to see Judge Bond, who is the U. S. Circuit Judge of South Carolina, and to arrange with him to go to South Carolina at once and hold a special term of Court, so that the cases can be removed from the State Court, and the imprisoned revenue officials released on bail.

Great interest is manifested in these proceedings here by Federal officials, and the belief is shared by many that Judge Kershaw will not acquiesce in the step about to be taken, and that the State officials will not surrender up the four revenue officials to the United States Marshal in response to the summons of the Circuit Court. If this course is pursued an open conflict and a resort to armed force on the part of the federal authority would seem to be inevitable.

It is no secret that both the President and Attorney-General Devens have been inclined for a day or two to allow these cases to go to the Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina, on appeal, without resorting to the alternative agreed upon. Both of these officials have wanted to avoid a conflict if possible, and Attorney-General Devens in speaking of the case said he saw no reason for bringing about an issue with the State Government. He was disposed to take the conservative course of letting the case be disposed of by the South Carolina courts in regular order, and thus avoid any feeling between the Federal and State officials. The calling of Secretary Evarts into the case, however, has led the President to adopt the other course, and to risk an issue with the State authorities.

It became known to a considerable number of Republicans that the President was inclined to let the State courts settle these cases, and no little feeling was produced in consequence, which would have manifested itself if the President had not adopted Secretary Evarts' view of the matter. It was freely charged by Republicans that the President and Attorney-General Devens were exhibiting cowardice in dealing with this question, and that they were afraid of Governor Hampton and the effect of an issue with him upon the country at large. Republican politicians are now thoroughly satisfied with the line of action agreed upon, and say if the State authorities attempt to resist the federal authorities in attempting to carry into execution section 643 that it will have an excellent effect throughout the North and greatly strengthen the Republican party in the approaching congressional campaign.

# A HORRIBLE CRIME.

## Two Fiends Convince a Conductor a Lady Passenger is Insane.

### In Spite of Her Protestations, She Is Taken From the Car to a House of Ill-Repute and Outraged.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The *Times* to-day adds to the criminal record an account of perhaps the most audacious crime ever perpetrated in this country. It appears that some months since, a married lady of Boston, of great refinement and beauty, and occupying a prominent social position, had been visiting friends in the interior of this State, and when leaving took a drawing room car on the New York Central road for Albany, where her husband awaited her.

Two villians followed her into the car, probably attracted by the valuable jewelry she wore, and when the conductor approached the lady for her ticket they informed him they were her friends; that she was deranged

# NOTES FROM BEAVER.

## List of Prominent Politicians Reared in the County.

## Some Interesting Indian History Gleaned.

### The Massacre of Logan's Relatives and the Speedy Revenge that Followed.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

BEAVER, PA., July 29, 1878.—The county seat of this busy settlement is a quiet looking place, seemingly hid away from both the Ohio and the Beaver rivers It is back of the bluff on the Ohio, and up high above both rivers. The men who laid it out evidently did not intend it to be a shanty town, stuck in between hill and hollow, river and ravine, for a town lot is like a little farm; no one thought of building a house unless he had two or three of th se lots, which fronted one hundred and twenty feet on a hundred foot street, and extended back three hundred feet. It was made the seat of justice in 1800, the town having been laid out by Daniel Leet an old surveyor, one of the ancestors of Kellar Leet of Leet and Stocking notoriety.

MORE THAN AN AVERAGE NUMBER O POLITICIANS.

Beaver county has furnished more politicians to the acre than any county in the State. Smart politicians on one side develop smart ones on the other, and so they accumulate. Quay has probably done more in this line than any other one man. He seemed to have a friend in Beaver for every office high and low, a d with the tenacity of Grant he hung to them until almost every rung in the political ladder had felt the grip of the industrious Beavers. A Secretary of the Commonwealth, or Auditor General, (Stanton, who died before he was sworn in,) a State Treasurer, (Irwin), a clerk o' the House (Dr. Sherlock) and then gathering strength by success the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Daniel Agnew came from Beaver. Of course all this is not attributable to Quay but it is curious to note what a run of political luck some localities have.

The Chief Justice lives in a modest looking frame mansion near the Court House. Judge Hice the successor of Judge Agnew on the bench at Beaver, has a handsome brick house adjoining. Across the street on the corner lives the great Democratic tiger tail, as they used to call Calhoun, Sam Wilson. Wilson might have been on the Supreme Bench along with the Chief Justice instead of Trunkey. but some how or other the geography got mixed up in our Democratic Convention and the man from the greasy country slipped in. The Convention put Samuel B. Wilson at the head of the electoral ticket, however, as an indication that they believed him one of the saints. I hear several of them here call Beaver "the saint's rest," and as I was about asking young Buchanan, the Democratic District Attorney, for an explanation of it, his office filled up with witnesses on a thieving case. Wilson is a tall, rawboned speciman of humanity, speaks in a slow, drolling manner, but that big nose was never put on his face for nothing. He is said to be one of the best lawyers in the State. I should take him for a remarkable man if I had never seen or heard of him before. He looks like a man all brains and nerve.

I met many staunch old Democrats who have taken THE POST for half a life time Mr. McCoy of Donahue & McCoy, clothiers, has taken THE POST regularly for twenty-eight years.

A STRING OF GROWING TOWNS.

Immediately surrounding Beaver is a cluster of towns, some of which I have already mentioned. Some day I suppose they will be consolidated together. From he hill above Rochester, Mr. Hurst tells me, the whole group can be seen, taking Freedom, with a population of 700; Rochester, 2,600; Phillipsburg, 600; Bridgewater, 1,300; Beaver, 1,400; Van Port, 200; Bolesville, 200; New Brighton, 5,000; Beaver Falls, 5,000, and Fallston 300, making a total of nearly twenty thousand people, all within a circle of four miles, counting Rochester as the centre. Rochester is the most important railroad point of the whole group It is an express train station, all passenger trains stop at Rochester, so that you are always sure of a train to or from that point. Thirty-two passenger trains and one hundred and four freight trains pass Rochester every day. Imagine the traffic and travel comprehended in a steady movement like that. The men who regulate the running of such a machine must be clear headed and cool. Mr. C. B. Hurst, the Chairman of the Beaver Democratic County Committee, is the express agent at that point. Nearly all the shipping for the whole Beaver valley is done at Rochester. New houses have been built all through the hardest times in Rochester. There was always a good steamboat landing there, and in the early days the emigrants came over the New York & Erie canal and down the canal to Rochester, where two and three hundred a day have often been put aboard the boats for points in the southwest. The Beaver river empties into the Ohio at this point. It is quite a stream. The Mahoning and Shenango form the Beaver.

A LITTLE INDIAN HISTORY.

It was up and down these streams that the Indians made their way to and from the lakes during the early settlements The Indians gave up the right to hunt on the east side of the Ohio river long before they relinquished this west side on which Beaver and Rochester stand. Old Logan that proud but disconsolate Mingo who "would not turn on his heel to save his life," hovered around this locality. On the bluff overlooking the river Fort McIntosh was built by Col. Crawford, and called after Brigadier General McIntosh, who commanded the Western Department at Fort Pitt. It was here, at the mouth of the Beaver, that Col John Gibson was taken prisoner by the Indians, and it was to Gibson that Logan, the Mingo Chief, delivered his celebrated speech, to be taken to Lord Dunmore at the treaty on the Sciota river, in what is now Pickaway county, Ohio John Gibson was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1740, received a classical education and was an excellent scholar at the age of eighteen, when he entered the service under Gen Forbes, in the expedition which resulted in the acquisition of Fort Duquesne, afterwards Fort Pitt, from the French. Gibson remained at the Fort as a post trader, but shortly afterwards was taken prisoner at the mouth of Beaver, whist descending the Ohio in a canoe, in company with two men in his employ. One of the men was immediately tortured at the stake, and the other shared the same fate as soon as the party reached the Kanawha. Gibson, however, was preserved by an old squaw and adopted by her in the place of her son, who had been killed in battle After remaining several years with the Indians and becoming familiar with their language, manners, customs and traditions, he again settled at Fort Pitt and resumed his occupation of trading with the Indians. He accompanied Lord Dunmore down the river in his expedition against the Shawnees and Mingoes, and was conspicuous in negotiating the peace which followed in 1774, and it was upon that occasion, on the Sciota, that Logan made to him the speech so celebrated in history.

THE MASSACRE OF LOGAN'S RELATIVES had occurred at the mouth of Yellow creek, fifty-five miles by the course of the river below Pittsburgh, on the 30th of April, 1774 (according to the Washington-Crawford letters lately published in Cincinnati) not, however, by "Colonel Cresap," as in his immortal speech he pathetically charges, but at the hands of the party of Daniel Greathouse, as stated by Crawford. The Greathouse party killed Logan's mother, brother, sister and took away a little niece, which was given to a woman who left it at Crawford's opposite Connellsville, Pa.

LOGAN AVENGES THE MASSACRE OF HIS RELATIVES.

The wrath of Logan was kindled against the Virginians, and could not be asssuaged with words. He crossed the river about twenty miles below this place with a war party, and struck the settlements on Dunkard creek in Greene county. The irate savage commenced his work of death in the settlement on Ten-Mile, Dunkard, Whitely and Muddy creeks, tributaries of the Monongahela in Greene county, but what was then considered by them as Virginia territory. In less than two months Logan had the whole country in a terror, the people were fiving to the forts, or over the mountains. Fort Pitt was said to be blockaded. The Shawnees and the Mingoes, however, recognized Pittsburgh as being in Pennsylvania, and they were not making war on the people of that province, besides, the neutral Delawares stood in the way of war parties going so far up the Ohio river. After Logan had fully glutted his vengeance he went back to the Mingo villages on the Tuscarawas and Muskingum, near the present Dresden, Muskingum county, Ohio. The John Gibson referred to took an active part in the revolutionary war. Washington detailed him to command the Thirteenth Virginia regiment at Fort Pitt in 1778. He was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania in 1790, and was subsequently a judge in Allegheny county. He died in Fayetty county. The eloquent Robert M. Gibson of Allegheny county, is said to be one of his descendants.

THE IMPROVEMENTS A CENTURY HAS WROUGHT.

One hundred years have put a different face on things here. Instead of John Gibson of Lancaster, in his trading canoe at the mouth of Beaver, you see to-day Contractor McGrann of Lancaster, with his steamboat putting in the piers and superstructure of a bridge across the Ohio from the top of one hill to another, with such rapidity that, to the savage eye, it would have looked like the work of the Great Manitou himself; instead of the war-whoop, heard at the interval of years, you hear the signals of quickly succeeding trains which have come like birds of passage from far distant points, and glide from your sight like river banks or the deep ravines. In place of old Fort McIntosh, with a file of soldiers to give and enforce one man's law, a magnificent court house building, embellished with oil frescoes and glittering with chandeliers, surrounded by the beautiful homes of counselors and judges, one of them Chief Justice Agnew, the highest judicial officer in the State, presiding with rare ability over the Supreme Court, where the law is liberally expounded and solemnly adjudged for millions of free people. From the canoe to the steamboat, from the trail through the woods to the miles of steel rails that stretch far away in every direction; from the one-man power at the Fort, obeying the commands of crowned heads across the sea, to the upright Chief Justice, who owes no allegiance and pays no homage to any power or potentate on earth except the sovereign people, is, indeed, an agreeable change. J. C.

## RUMORED POISONING.

### A Wife Charged by Dame Rumor with Poisoning Her Husband.

Some time since John Black, a resident of Brownsville, died suddenly, and it was rumored that he had been poisoned by his wife. The wife is quite young and hearing of the rumors requested Coroner Thomas to hold an inquest. She claimed that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumors, and was very anxious that the Coroner should make a thorough investigation. He accordingly visited the house last evening, and examined several witnesses. The sister of the deceased was first examined, and testified that she had frequently heard her brother's wife threaten to poison her husband and child. The mother of the deceased was next examined and testified that her son had requested her to take care of him during his sickness, as he did not feel safe in the hands of his wife. The attending physician who was next placed on the stand swore that from the first symptoms of the deceased's illness he was inclined to believe that he had been poisoned, but subsequently he thought that typhoid fever had caused the death of deceased. At this juncture the Coroner concluded to postpone the inquest until a *post mortem* examination has been made of the deceased.

### The Lake Erie Road.

The contractors are making very encouraging progress on the new Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, and there seems to be no doubt the line will be completed by November 1st, the time stipulated. The bridge at Beaver will be completed by tomorrow evening, excepting the channel span, which will probably require three weeks work. The tunnel under the Fort Wayne road at Beaver Falls will be finished this week, and rail laying from that point towards this city will be commenced at once. The contracts have already been or let f furnishing thirty locomotives and six hundred cars for the new line. These are to be ready by November 1st. The managers are highly pleased with the progress made on the new road.

### Murder on Grant Street.

Richard Savage, a well known character in police circles was shot in the head Tuesday night while attempting to "clean out" the house of Joseph Crawford, above J. C. Duffy's tin store at No. 146 Grant street The ball entered Savage's brain. He was conveyed to the residence of his father, Allegheny city, and expired at two o'clock Wednesday morning. Joseph Crawford is believed to have fired the shot and the evidence seems to show that he did it in self-defense. One of Savage's pals insulted Mrs. Crawford on the street, the plucky woman slapped the rough in the face, then Savage and his gang attempted to "clean out" the Crawford household and the man of the house sent a bullet into Savage's brain.

THISTLES require radical treatment to remove them, and so do Boils and Pimples. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is a radical blood searcher, curing all skin eruptions.

THE causes of charity and education are always worthy of a hearing, but when the public read the following experience, many will write to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, with a view of following the example:

The undersigned was the holder of Whole Ticket No. **31,079**, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the First Capital Prize of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, on Tuesday, June **11th, 1878**, said ticket having cost the sum of Ten Dollars, and the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company. W. S. CAMPBELL,
w&w 29 Carondolet St., New Orleans

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

### New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Gold steady at 100¼. Borrowing rates 1¼@1½ per cent. and flat. Governments closed steady. Railroad bonds firm. State securities dull. The stock exchange again to-day was the scene of considerable activity and excitement, at least for a time. There were some wide fluctuations and large amounts of stocks changed hands. At the opening of business Granger shares presented a strong front, but this was not lasting, and very soon there was a break of 2 to 2½ per cent. There was a sharp pressure to sell these stocks and the prices made were the lowest of the current downward movement. The general list fell off ¼ to 1 per cent.; subsequently Granger shares recovered ½ to 3⅞ per cent., and Lake Shore, Erie and coal shares advanced sharply. On and after second call the whole market became weak and declined ½ to 1⅝ per cent., the latter Lake Shore. During the last hour of business the market was firm and higher, with an advance of ¼ to 2 per cent. from the lowest point of the afternoon. The decline in Western shares was due to continued reports of wide spread damage to the wheat crop from late rains.

Transactions aggregated 243,000 shares, of which 52,000 were Erie, 35,000 Lake Shore, 35,000 Northwest common, 32,000 preferred, 41,000 St. Paul common, 13,000 preferred, 2,000 Pittsburgh, 15,000 Lackawanna, 2,000 Union Pacific and 7,000 Western Union.

Close—Money closes easy at 1¼@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Custom receipts, $361,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $148,000. Clearings, $5,600,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers bills, steady at 482. Sight exchange on New York, 485½.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coup '81. | 107¾ | 5-20s,'65..... | 102¾ |
| 5-20s,'67..... | 105¼ | 5-20s,'68..... | 108 |
| New 5s..... | 107½ | New 4½s..... | 104¾ |
| New 4 per cts. | 100½ | 10-40s, coups.. | 109¼ |
| 10-40s..... | 109 | Currency 6s... | 120½ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee old. | 37 | Tennessee new | 33⅝ |
| Virginia new. | 20 | Virginia, old.. | 20 |
| Missouri 6s... | 105½ | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. T. Co.... | 92 | C. C. C. & I.. | 25¼ |
| Quicksilver | 12¾ | N. J. Central... | 38 |
| Do preferred. | 31½ | Rock Island..... | 112 |
| Pacific Mail... | 16¼ | St. Paul..... | 35¾ |
| Mariposa..... | ¾ | Do preferred. | 71¾ |
| Do preferred. | 1 | Wabash..... | 14 |
| Adams Ex..... | 102½ | Ft. Wayne..... | 94¼ |
| Fargo Ex..... | 92 | Terre Haute... | 1¾ |
| American Ex.. | 46¼ | Do preferred. | 3 |
| U. S. Ex..... | 43¼ | O. & M..... | 7¾ |
| N. Y. Central... | 108½ | C. & A..... | 82 |
| Erie..... | 18¾ | Do preferred. | 103¼ |
| Do preferred. | 34 | Del. & Lack... | 58½ |
| Harlem..... | 139 | A. & P. T. Co... | 26 |
| Mich. Central.. | 64½ | Mo. Pacific ... | 1¼ |
| Panama ..... | 125 | B. & Q..... | 114 |
| Union Pacific.. | 62 | H. & St. Joe.... | 11½ |
| Lake Shore..... | 62¾ | Central Pacific. | 105½ |
| Illinois Central | 83½ | Union..... | 105 |
| Pittsburgh .... | 80¼ | Land Grants.... | 107½ |
| N. W. C ..... | 36¼ | Sinking Fund. | 102¼ |
| Do preferred. | 68½ | | |

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 31.—Consols, 94 11-16; Illinois Central 86; Pennsylvania Central, 33½; Reading 19¼; Erie, 18¾; preferred 34½; 5-20s '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 111½; new 5s, 108¾; 4½s, 107¼. Tallow 37s 3d @37s 6d. Refined petroleum, 9½@9¼d.

PARIS MARKET.

PARIS, July 31.—Rentes 113f 95c.

ANTWERP MARKET.

ANTWERP, July 31.—Refined petroleum, 26½f.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Cotton firm r and active at 6⅝@6¾d; sales of 18,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000 bales; American 8,500 bales. California white wheat average, 10s 1d@10s 4d; club, 10s 4d @10s 8d; red western spring, 8s 10d@9s 4d; winter, 9s 6d@10s. Flour—Western canal, 2's6d2¼s. Corn—new Western mixed, 22s 3d@22s 6d. Canadian peas, 34s. American lard, 38s 3d. Fine American cheese, 43s. Bacon—Short clear, 30s 6d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 75,000 bushels; American, 70,000 bushels. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer, and slightly dearer for all articles.

### The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, July 30.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: Wheat cutting is now becoming general, and judging from recent agricultural advices, wheat seems improved wonderfully in many parts of the country. The past month's sunshine has repaired the injury caused by the rainfall of May to an unlooked for extent excepting in districts where the drought was severe, causing premature ripening. The prospects for the barley crop are variable and generally unpromising, particularly on lighter soils. The yield will certainly be light. Oats and beans promise fairly. The grain trade in London and in the Provinces is devoid of any special feature, but prices are well maintained. Considering the proximity of the harvest, there is an undercurrent of steadiness observable and the opinion generally obtains that whether bought for consumption or speculation, wheat at present prices cannot do much harm to the miller or speculator.

One strengthening influence at work is the continued Continental demand for white on spot, and cargoes off the coast have been taken for Continental account, and the fact that prices are stationary in the face of liberal imports and improved crop prospects is in a great measure due to this legitimate increase in demand. The arrival of wheat cargoes off the coast, especially from America, appear likely to be small for the next few weeks, but as brilliant prospects are entertained of the crops on the other side of the Atlantic, the probability of any material rise here is more or less remote. With moderate arrivals at the ports of call, the floating cargo trade for wheat is steady without quotable change in values. The demand for the continent continues and helps to support the prices. Maize dull. Barley unchanged.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, July 31, 1878.

Business along Liberty street was satisfactory, considering the general depression Merchants do not anticipate now the heaviest transactions, but are content with doing a fairly active trade, which was the case to-day. Prices are firm, and have advanced in some articles as noted below.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

### Country Produce.

Eggs are very firm, the bulk of the sales being as high as ten cents, and some at eleven cents. A great improvement has taken place in butter, and there is no trouble to sell choice stock.

APPLES—Choice, $1 75@2 50; common, $1 00@1 50.

BEANS—Prime navy, $1 65@1 80; medium, $1 40@1 65; mixed, $1 20@1 50.

BUTTER—Fancy, 16@17c; choice roll in tubs, 15@17c; choice solid, 14@16c; medium grades, 8@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 9@10c; choice new, 6¼@7c; Sweitzer, 12@15c; Limberger, 11@12c; prime Ohio factory, 7c, jobbing; 6¼c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

COUNTRY LARD—Prime white in kegs, 6½@7c per lb; in pails, 7¼@8c,

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 10@11c per doz.

HONEY—California, in 2 lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb cases of 12 glass cups, per lb, 13@15c.

POTATOES—From store, $1 75@2 25.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 40@50c per pair; ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, $1 00@1 25 per box; cucumbers, 75c@1 00 per box; onions, $1 50@1 75 per barrel.

### Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat continues about the same. The demand for corn and oats is increased, but prices remain unchanged. Flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Ohio and Indiana red and amber, 90c@$1 00; choice amber and white $1 00@1 08; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio red $1 00@1 07; medium do $1 00@1 05; new amber and white 90@95c.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 44@46c; high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 46@48c; mixed 43@45c.

Oats—Prime white 29@30c; mixed 27@28c.

Rye—No. 1, 56@57c; new 50c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 00@5 50; Minnesota extra, $5 50@6 00; choice amber and white wheat $5 50@6 50; prime red winter do $5 00@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $5 50@6 25; fancy patents, $7 00@8 00.

CORNMEAL—50@55c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $7 00@10 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@11 50; seconds do, $12 00@13 00; middlings white do, $19 00@20 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 25.

### Groceries and Provisions.

The market in the line of groceries continues firm, and sales are large. Sugars are in very active demand, but coffees are not so active. Provisions moderately active.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Green Coffee | ₱ lb | Prime sugar syrup... | 45c |
| Fancy Rio... | 20 @ c | Good do do ... | 40c |
| Choice Rio... | 19@19½c | Good molasses..... | 42c |
| Prime Rio.... | 18½c | Black " " | 28c |
| Good Rio..... | 17½c | Sugars. | |
| Ordinary Rio | 16 @17 c | Standard A.. | 9¼c |
| Java..... | 25½@27½c | Off. A..... | 9 @ c |
| Roasted Coffees. | | Ex. C..... | 8¾@ 8¾ |
| Rio in papr | 18 @20 c | Ref Yellows. | 8 @8½ |
| Rio in bulk.. | 17 @20 c | Molasses do.. | 7¼@ 7¾ |
| Java in pap'rs | 27 @30 c | Cut loaf..... | @10¾ |
| Java in bulk. | 27 @29 c | Crushed..... | @10¾c |
| Teas. | | Powdered.... | @10¼c |
| Young Hyson. | 25c@81 00 | Granulated .. | @10 c |
| Gunpowder.. | 35c@ 1 00 | N. O. Molasses. | New |
| Imperial..... | 30c@ 80 | Strictly ch..... | 48@ c |
| Japan..... | 25c@ 75 | Strictly prime... | 45@ c |
| Oolong..... | 30c@ 80 | Prime..... | 43@ c |
| Souchong..... | 25c@ 75 | Fair..... | 35 @ c |
| Rice. | | Soaps. | |
| Cho's Carolina | 8 @8 c | Irish soap, ₱ box... | $3 @4 |
| Prime..... | 7½@ | S. S. Star, ₱ box... | 6 6@ |
| | | Babbitt's best, ₱ bx | 6 7@ |
| | | Gold do..... | |
| | | Extra olive do..... | 8 |
| | | Do N. Y. city ₱ b | 9 c |
| | | German mottled do | 6¼ |
| | | California, ₱ box.. | 4 @ |
| | | Soda. | |
| | | Bi-carb in kgs. | 3¾@4 c |
| | | Do ass'ted pap's | 6¼ c |
| | | Do ass'ted ¼ p'rs | 6 c |
| | | Sol soda in kegs... | 2 c |
| Starch. | | Candles. | |
| Gloss..... | 6¼@8 c | Star, full weight | 13 c |
| Cornstarch..... | 7¼@8¼c | Stearine..... | 10¼@11c |
| Spices (whole). | | Mould..... | @10½c |
| Cloves..... | 45@ c | | |
| Alspice..... | 12½@20 c | | |
| Cassia..... | 28@32 c | | |
| Nutmegs..... | 1 00@1 05 | | |
| Pepper..... | 15@16 c | | |
| Syrups. | | | |
| Choice maple fir'rd.. | 45c | | |
| Prime " " | 45c | | |
| Choice suzar syrup.. | 48c | | |

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. hams, 18 to 20 ₱ lbs av. large ..... | 10¾ | B. clear sides, do.. | 7¾ |
| Do 14 to 18 ₱ lbs..... | 11 | Mess pork..... | 11 to |
| Do extra 10 to 14 ₱... | 11¼ | Lard, p. i. in tces. | |
| Shoulders, s. c.? | @ | ₱ lb..... | 8¾ |
| Breakfast bacon, | 8¾@ | Do, ½ bbls, ₱ lb.... | 8¾ |
| Dried beef in sets... | 15 | Do, refined in tces. | 8¾ |
| Do all flats | 10½ | " " ½ bbls | 8¾ |
| Do P & nkls. | 17 | " " bkts.. | 9¼ |
| Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz..... | 6 5 | Do. in 2-lb tea pots. | 10¼ |
| Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb..... | 6½ | " 5-lb coffee do. | 10 |
| B. short r'sides, do. | 7 | " in 3-lb pails.. | 10 |
| | | " 5-lb " .. | 9¾ |
| | | " 2 lb " .. | 9¾ |

### Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 40; tomatoes do, $1 10; corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $6 00; half do, $3 75@4 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb, 5@6c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do common 1½@2c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 25@28c. Peaches, halves, unpeeled, 4@4¾c; do quarters peeled, 9@10c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $11; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $9 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3 00; lake herring, $2 15; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $2 00; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; Valentias, 9c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 5@6c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c; Sicily filberts, 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts, 8c Maccaroni, 10@12; Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00@7 50. Lemons—Malaga, $9 00@11 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

HOPS—8@11c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra No. 1 lard oil (winter) 62c; No. 1 do, 58c; No. 2 do, 53c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; gasoline, 85° to 88° for gas machines, 25c; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 54c; yellow do, 53c.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2½c; woolen, ½c.

VINEGAR—Prime country ₱ gall, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@15c.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, July 31, 1878.

Crude was quiet and prices steady, with no features to mention. Refined remains as dull as ever.

CRUDE.

United, $1 01¾@1 02¾; shipment, $1 22@1 23.

REFINED.

New York, 10¾c; Philadelphia, 10½c; Pittsburgh, 9c.

DISPATCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

TITUSVILLE, July 31.—Market firm at $1 03¾ bid.

OIL CITY, July 31.—Market steady at $1 02½ bid.

PARKERS, July 31.—Market quiet at $1 02½ bid.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**New York**—JULY 31—Cotton steady at 11¾@11¾c; futures quiet; sales, 32,000 bales. Flour more active; receipts, 19,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 65@4 00; common to good $4 05@4 30; good to choice $4 35@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@6 50; extra Ohio $4 00@5 75; St. Louis $4 00@7 00; Minnesota patent process $6 00@8 50. Wheat—Spring unsettled; winter heavy; receipts, 265,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 09 bid; $1 12 asked; ungraded red western winter 97c@$1 06; No. 2 $1 05@1 06; ungraded amber $1 05@1 07½; No. 2 amber $1 06@1 07; No. 1 $1 11@1 11½; amber Kentucky $1 10; ungraded white $1 06@1 15; old No. 1 white $1 25; white State $1 25. Rye firmer; western 63@65c. Barley and malt nominal. Corn—steamer lower; receipts, 221,000 bushels; ungraded 45@48½c; steamer 47@47½c; No. 2 48@49c. Oats easier; receipts, 68,000 bushels; No. 3 white 33¾c; No. 2 34c; No. 2 white 34@34½c; No. 1 35c; do white 37½c; No. 2 Chicago 35c; western mixed 31@34¾c; white western 33½@37c. Hay and hops unchanged, Coffee firmer; Rio in cargoes 13@16¾c; job lots 13@18c. Sugar and molasses dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull; United $1 01¼@1 03¾; crude 6½c, refined 10¾c. Tallow steady and active at 61 5-16c. Rosin firm at $1 40@1 45 Turpentine 28c. Eggs unsettled; western 10½@11c. Leather firmer; Hemlock sole, Buena Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 20@21½c. Wool quiet and steady; domestic fleece 28@42c; pulled 18@36c; unwashed 10@30c; Texas 12@27c. Pork quiet and firm; mess $10 40@10 50. Beef quiet. Cutmeats steady; long clear western 6¼c; city 6¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam $7 50@7 55 Butter firm; western 6@22c. Cheese dull; western 5@7½c. Whisky at $1 06¾. Metals—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; Ingot Lake $16 00@16 25. Iron—Scotch pig $21 00@23 50; American $15 00@17 00; Russian sheeting $10 50@11 00. Nails—cut $2 30@2 40; clinch $4 25@5 25.

**Chicago**—JULY 31.—Flour very firm; holders are asking higher rates; western X $4 50@5 50; Minnesota $5 00@6 25; winter extra $4 25@5 50. Wheat unsettled but generally irregular; opened weak and lower, advanced quickly and closed cash higher and options lower: No. 1 red winter 95¾@96c; No. 2 do 94¾c; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 08¾ cash; sales $1 08@1 08¾ cash; $1 10 bid for July; sales $1 08@1 10 July; 93¼@96¼c August; 88¾c September; sales 88¾@91¾ September; No 3 not quoted. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; closed dull, weak and lower; 39¼c cash; 39¼@40¾c cash; 41¾c bid July; 38¾c August and September. Oats dull, weak and lower, especially cash; 25¾c cash; sales 25¾c cash; 23¾c August; 22¾c September. Rye strong and higher at 66c. Barley—Old 82c cash; $1 09 September. Pork in good demand and prices a shade higher at $9 65 cash; $9 65@9 67½ August; $9 77½@9 80 September. Lard dull at $7 12½@7 20 August; $7 22½@7 25 September. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 05. Receipts—Flour 7,000 barrels; wheat 95,000 bushels; corn 200,000 bushels; oats 90,000 bushels; rye 69,000 bushels; barley 2,000. Shipments—Flour not given; wheat not given; corn 288,000 bushels; oats 39,000 bushels; rye none; barley none.

**St. Louis**—JULY 31.—Cotton firm, in good demand and higher; middling 11¼c. Flour firm and higher; XX fall $3 90@4 15; XXX do $4 20@4 30; family $4 35@4 45. Wheat active but lower; No. 2 red fall 89¼c; cash 87¾@88c, closing at 87@87¼c; August 89@89¼c, closing at 88¾c September; No. 3 88¼c cash; No. 4 do. 83¾@83¾c cash. Corn inactive; No. 2, 35¾c cash; 35¾@35¾c August. Oats active, firm and higher; large speculative demand; No. 2, 26@27c cash; 27@27½c July. Rye steady at 48c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork stronger; jobbing at $10 00. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulkmeats dull; some up country lots offered but at prices above buyers' views. Bacon dull; $5 50, $6 50, $6 00, $7 00. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels, wheat, 76,000 bushels; corn, 33,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels, barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 8,500 barrels; wheat, 40,000 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

**New Orleans**—JULY 31.—Flour dull; superior $3 00; double $3 50; treble $3 75@4 50; high grades $4 75@5 50. Corn quiet; yellow 54c; white 56@58c. Oats steady; choice 42c. Cornmeal strong at $2 45. Hay scarce and firm; prime $15 50; choice $15 00. Pork firm at $11 75. Lard—dem and fair and market firm; tierce 7¾@8¾c, keg 8@8¼c. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders loose $5 50, packed $5 62½; Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders $5 87½; short rib $6 87½@7 00; clear $7 12½@7 25. Sugar cured hams scarce and firm at $10 00@11 00, according to size. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 07@1 08. Coffee quiet; jobbing, ordinary to prime 14¼@18c go'd Sugar quiet; good to common 7¼c; good fair to fully fair 7¾@8¼c; prime 8¼c; yellow clarified 9¼@9½c. Molasses dull; common 23@25c; fair 25@28c. Rice steady and in fair demand; ordinary to choice 6½@7c. Bran—good demand at 60c. Go'd 100¾@100¾c. Sight exchange on New York ¼c premium. Sterling 4 84½.

**Cincinnati**—JULY 31.—Cotton strong and higher at 11¾c. Flour dull and drooping at $4 40@4 60. Wheat easier; white 90c; amber 90@92c; No. 2 red winter 90c; receipts, 41,150 bushels; shipments, 43,000 bushels. Corn firm at 45@46c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; old mixed and white 28@31c; new 22@25c. Rye strong at 53c. Barley scarce and firm; prime fall 60c. Whisky in good demand at $1 03. Provisions easier. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard easier; current make $7 12½; prime steam $7 25; kettle $7 75@8 00. Bulkmeats active but lower; shoulders $5 00 bid, held at $5 10. 200,000 pounds sold; short rib $5 85 100,000 pounds sold; sugar cured $6 05@6 14. Bacon firm and in good demand at $5 50, 5 6¾, 6 50@6 75. Butter firm. Linseed oil quiet at 50@52c. Hogs—demand active; common $3 75@4 75; fair to good $4 20@4 50; heavy packing $4 40@4 60; butchers' $4 60@4 65; receipts, 2,241 head; shipments, 580 head.

**Philadelphia**—JULY 31. — Flour quiet; superfine $2 50@3 00; extra $3 00@4 00; Minnesota fair $4 75@6 00; high grades $6 00@7 50. Rye flour $2 75@3 00. Corn meal $2 75. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn easier; yellow 42@48c; mixed 46½@47c. Oats quiet; white western 32@33c; western mixed 30@32c Rye, 52@54c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Lard steady; butchers' $7 00@7 25; city kettle $7 50@7 75. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county, Pa. extras 15@17c; Western Reserve 12@14c. Eggs steady, western 11@12c. Cheese in good demand; western choice 6¾@7¾c. Petroleum nominally unchanged; refined 10½c; crude 8@8¼c. Whisky—western $1 06¼. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 29,000 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels; oats, 2,100 bushels; rye, 500 bushels.

**Toledo**—JULY 31.—Wheat lower; extra white Michigan $1 06;